PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,843—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1896.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

AMONG THE 51 PRIZE MEDALS AND AWARDS

obtained since 1851 at various Exhibitions, CHUBB and SON obtained the only GOLD MEDALS, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885, and Melbourne, 1889, for ENGLISH LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews.	14th Nov.
* THAMES	4268	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4268	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISH transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only such passengers will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Reiben	4,351	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 7, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government,

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth ... selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books ... rms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND LETTERS OF CREDIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information cheerfully given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 14th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 19th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, about 19th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 13th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

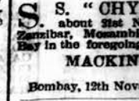
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. R. RUBATTINO .....10th Dec. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 960.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

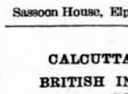
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1896.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer 5,264	.....30th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1896. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,742	30th November.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERFOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India :—
STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld.
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

TRADE MARK.

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS,

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN,

FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY,

TOWELS AND SHEETING.

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.

A SPLENDID SELECTION

IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF

GLASS AND CHINA WARE,

BREAKFAST AND DINNER SERVICES, TOILET SETS, DESSERT SETS, CHAMBER SERVICES,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S STANDARD GLASS WARE,

LAMPS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHEN AND OTHER USES.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE,

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES,

POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

FROM THE BEST LONDON AND SHEFFIELD HOUSES, AND OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.

KITCHEN AND CULINARY UTENSILS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

CHEAVIN'S NEW MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.

STORES, WINES, MEDICINES.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE VERY LATEST NOVELS.

	Rs.	a.
Crockett's The Grey Man	2	0
Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Sir George Tressady	2	0
Miss Braddon's London Pride	2	0
Harold Frederic's Illumination	2	0
Clark Russell's What Cheer	2	0
Max Pemberton's A Puritan's Wife	2	0
Frank Stockton's Mrs. Cliff's Yacht	2	0
Annie Swan's A Victory Won	2	0
Marie Corelli's The Murder of Delicia	2	0
Baring Gould's Dartmoor Idylls	2	0
Anthony Hope's The Heart of Princess Osra	2	0
Gordon Stables' Rose of Annandale	2	0
Manville Fenn's Sappers and Miners	2	0
J. C. Hutcheson's Crown and Anchor	2	0
Barry's In the Great Deep	2	0
Cronie's Next Crusade	2	0
Tolstoi's Anna Karenina	2	0
Owen's Daughter of Alouette	2	0
Whishaw's A Boyer of the Terrible	2	0
Morrison's Adventures of Martin Hewitt	2	0
Mrs. H. Roe's Romance of Mrs. Wodehouse	2	0
Frederic Breton's God Forsaken	2	0
Conan Doyle's Exploits of Brigadier Gerard	2	0
Mrs. F. Reynold's Tangled Garden	2	0
Agnes Farrell's Lady Loven	2	0
Marie Corelli's Thelma	2	0
Grant Allen's Splendin Sin	2	0
Farjeon's Betrayal of John Fordham	2	0
Blake's Courtship by Command	2	0

COLD WEATHER CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING :—

	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool from	10	8
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts .....Rs. 25 to	100	0
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits.....Rs. 10-8 to	16	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8
Warm Gloves ,, 1-8 to	2	8
Tan Dogskin lined, very Warm, per pair	5	8
Wool Mitts	1	8
Warm Dressing Gowns from	16	8
Cardigan Jackets, Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
Ladies Cardigans	8	8
Cashmere Mufflers, Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts, and Pants, each	6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, per Pants, ... each	6	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz	25	0
Merino Socks, per dozen	15	8
Balaclava Caps, each	4	8
Woven Cholera Belts, from	2	12
Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very warm, ,, 45 0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MALLIE FILTER.

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN PASTEUR THEORIES,

COMPLETE SAFEGUARD AGAINST THE COMMUNICATION OF WATER-BORNE DISEASE,

PRIX MONTYON 1893.—HORS CONCOURS.—GRAND PRIX, ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES, PARIS.

Send for illustrated Pamphlet and read result of tests by eminent Bacteriologists.

BERTIE, SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,

LOCAL AGENTS } BEYNON & CO. { BOMBAY AND POONA.

FERRINTOSH is KNOWN to everybody.
FERRINTOSH is LIKED by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is ASKED FOR by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is DEMANDED by everybody.
FERRINTOSH is ACKNOWLEDGED by everybody

TO BE THE ONLY WHISKY WORTH DRINKING.

Rs. 27 per doz.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROWN HAIR,
BLACK HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
RED HAIR,
AUBURN HAIR,
GOLDEN HAIR,

OR HAIR OF ANY OTHER COLOUR,

Will be vastly improved in appearance, growth, strength and texture if dressed day by day with

KEMP'S CELEBRATED,

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The most exhilarating and refreshing Dressing in existence, and the only preparation that can be relied upon to protect the Hair from the injurious effects of the Indian Climate.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE PUREST ÆRATED WATERS.

THE FINEST WHISKIES.

THE CHOICEST WINES.

THE BEST LIQUORS & LIQUEURS.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Will be found at KEMP'S ESTABLISHMENT in Elphinstone Circle, at Prices comparing favourably with those of any firm in India.

KEMP'S SPARKLING WATERS,

A specialty, surpass any other make in Purity,

BRILLIANCY AND STRENGTH.

CAREFULLY FILTERED WATER,
THOROUGHLY CLEANSED BOTTLES.

Soda, Potash and Ærated Waters	As. 12 per doz.
Every other kind	Re. 1 "

FULL PRICE LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STURR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PORTABLE DISINFECTANT

EUCALYPTI NAPHTHALINE.

This powerful Disinfectant arranged so that it may be carried about in the Pocket without inconvenience.

A SPECIFIC AGAINST INSECTS.

Per Box, Cash, As. 8. Credit, As. 9.

TREACHER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT

MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PALACE
ROLLER SKATING RINK.

OPEN EVERY EVENING from 8-30 to 11-30.
ADMISSION 1 RUPEE, SKATES ANNAS 8 and 12.
MORNING SESSIONS.
Gentlemen from 7 to 9. ADMISSION 1 RUPEE. Skates free.
Ladies only from 10 to 12 Free. Skates charged.
AFTERNOON SESSION
FOR GENERAL PUBLIC, from 5 to 7.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, NOV. 13TH.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
ONE MILE RACING!
BICYCLE VERSUS SKATES.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2-30 TO 4-30.
FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
Admission Annas 8, Including Skates.
Adults not allowed to Skate.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL..	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

1 Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
11 do. do. „ 350 do. „ 300.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECT STEAMER To PORT NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. HOSEINEE will SAIL from the Prince's Dock for the above ports direct on or about the 23rd instant. She has excellent Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight, Passage Money, and other particulars apply to the Undersigned.
A. H. Z. A. SHIRAZI, Managing Agent.
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "IDZUMI MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," ARRIVED from SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for my COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

T. YATSUI, Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

NOTICE.

REGARDING THE SALE OR LEASE OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS, AND ITS BRANCH PRESS AT OOTACAMUND.

UNDER the orders of Government fresh Tenders are invited for the purchase (subject to the authority of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) of the Lands, Buildings and Premises of the LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, Mount Road, Madras, together with the Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures Presses, Printing Materials, Type, Stock-in-Trade, Stores, Furniture, Implements, Utensils and other articles and things in and about the same and in and about the Branch Press at Ootacamund and of the interest of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum in the large Almanac, the Pocket Almanac and the Sheet Calendar published annually by the Press, or for the lease of the same lands, buildings and premises (other than in the underwritten conditions of Lease expected), Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Type, Furniture, Implements and Utensils and the purchase of the same Materials, Stock-in-Trade, Stores and other articles and things.

2. In modification of paragraphs 6 and 8 of the detailed notice appearing in the "Madras Mail" of 30th March, 1896, Tenders should be sent to the Agents to the Trustees of the Lawrence Asylum Press at the Press premises, Mount Road, Madras, by one o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1896, and such Tenders will be opened at the Press premises at one o'clock on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1897.

3. For particulars regarding premises and plant, conditions of sale or lease, and forms of tender, apply to the Secretary, Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road; or see advertisement in the "Madras Mail" of the 30th day of March, 1896, giving all particulars of conditions of Sale or Lease.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured-piece-goods.—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removable coach-box, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, 13-1½, 6 yrs., broken to harness and saddle, very quiet.
1 handsome chesnut Arab galloway, 14-1, goes in harness and saddle.
The property of E. H. Moscardi, Esq.—
1 bay horse, about 14 hands high, aged, quiet to ride and drive in single or double harness, has carried a lady, and is believed to be sound.
1 grey country-bred horse, about 14 hands, aged, quiet in single and double harness, and also to ride, has carried a lady, and is believed to be sound.
1 set of double Cawnpore harness.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Marine Lines, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, handsome Hinks' and Ditmar's table, hanging and wall lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, real oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier-General CREAGH.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, in the compound of the New Byculla Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano, American 14 stops organ, banjo, table ornaments, besides carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, etc., the property of the late Mr. P. CLYNE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. R. Staff Quarters (2nd Bungalow) Parel, near the Workshops, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, two coal and oil cooking stoves, table ornaments, pictures, perambulator, hand and foot sewing machine, etc., the property of Mr. M. LUCKEY.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany brass-framed grand cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 walnutwood brass-framed grand cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co.
1 small bore rifle with adjusting sight and an extra large sized kerosine stove with utensils.
45 boxes brandy in pints.
50 cases Bass and Co.'s pale ale in quarts, bottled by Read Brothers', dogs head bottling.
90 cases do. do. in pints.
21 dozen quarts and 11 dozen pints Juventa natural mineral water.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room, sofas and chairs, marble-top table, cabinets, hats and bookstands, easy and reclining chairs, sideboard, camp and dining tables, bedstead, almiras, clothes press, chest of drawer, dressing and washhand tables, perambulators, door curtains with poles, etc.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
1 nearly new folding harmonium.
On account of the Mortgagor to the highest bidder, 4 silver watches.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. W. PICKERING—
Wearing apparel, fancy dress costumes, Masonic apron, cigarette case, &c.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, from Shanghai—
E. D. S.—17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23—16 chests green tea, sea-water damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built circular glass-fronted brougham, by Kesterton.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand landau.
The property of the late Mr. Ebrahimjee Hascojee—
1 victoria made to order with bay Arab horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF READY-MADE COATS, TROUSERS AND SUITS.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, on the 1st Floor of the Police Station on account of the concerned.

A consignment of ready-made clothes and suits, consisting of blue-serge suits of latest pattern, light colour suits, woollen, suits, canga woollen trousers, waist-coats of pique, in different patterns, etc.

The above will be on view from 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place, commencing from the 30th November, 1896, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station, on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows:—

Teak	5000 tons of 50 cubic feet each.		
Blackwood	400 tons	„	„
Junglewood	500 tons	„	„

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.
4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.
5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER, Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. of Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D. of Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 11th September, 1896.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of MILL BUILDINGS for the Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be received up to 4 o'clock afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th November, 1896, at the office of the Undersigned, 10, Medow Street, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 2,000, Two thousand.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the office of the Company's Architects, Messrs. S. & M. N. Chandabhoy, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Architects on payment of Rs. 3 per each set.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HURKISONDAS NARROTUMDAS & Co., Agents, the Globe Manufg. Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, 6th November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 18th November, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (country produce) etc., required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1897.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and be sent in with a deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

3. The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
Ag. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 2nd November, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s
WHISKY.

(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)

THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ZANZIBAR,
EAST AFRICA.
THE JAPANESE BARS.
"THE MIKADO"
VOOGA STREET,
AND
"THE GREAT JAPAN"
PORTUGUESE STREET.
THE BEST LIQUORS ONLY!
THE NICE REFRESHMENTS!
THE HEALTHY PLACES!!!

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TRETIMONY

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipa vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

STEPHEN, DOSS & CO.,
BENARES.

Industrial Art and Indian Handicraft Merchants, Contractors, Factors and Manufacturers, Wholesale, Retail, and General Exhibition Furnishers, Manufacturers, Dealers, and Exporters of Indian Art Goods.

Benares Art Brass Ware, Benares Wooden Toys, Figures and Brackets, Embroidery Kinkhab Work, Brocades, Earthen Figures and Pottery, Ivory, and Talc Pictures.

Agents and Representatives—IN ALL THE CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

NOTE.—Invite correspondence from Importers, Dealers, and Connoisseurs in Europe and America.

BANKERS—THE BANK OF BENGAL. BENARES.
Office and Show Rooms:
THE MALL CANTONMENTS.
Works and Factory:
BENARES CITY.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from SINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 100,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 32:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest, dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelsior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,335
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.,	1,315
Commercial & Ld., Mgo	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Calaba	600	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	200	600	600	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangsum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpara Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82½
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	350xd
Munmar M	1,000	250	15	15	210
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	510
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	30	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,350
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	600
Uprah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs6	1,100
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock		£100	all	guar. 5 p. c.	
S. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		475
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	72½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,800	1,100	all	Half yearly	575
Anglo-Indian	1,345			Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ballary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	765
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,500
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	515
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	515
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	490
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	700
Jinguughat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,100
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	dvdRs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,190xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
Jacob Greaves	1,100	500	500	30	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	940
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	500
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khangsum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	2024
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	940xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,150
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,190
Masagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,225
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	800
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,080
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,540
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs 12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co	1,600	500	500	25	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sussoon and Alliance	1,000	00	500	dvdRs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	575
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	525
Venkshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	800xd
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	Half yearly dvd Rs 5	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	11
Back Bay Baths	500	30	30	15	5
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	101
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,525
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,655
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,050
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	175
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
Kerr & Co	4,000	200	175	21	350
Khanchee	500	500	300	30	200
Kirkee	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Kohinoor	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Kurla	1,000	100	200	...	61
Lonavla	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Mackinnon	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs8	95
Mahim	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	470
Mazagon	1,000	100	100	9	50
Meadows	2,000	800	25	60	1,050
Mysore	1,500	100	100	135	130
Nowrosjee	9,3001	251	100	dvd Rs11	31

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Silver	Rs.	25-2
Bar Gold	,,	25-4 Nom
Sovereign, old	,,	24-13 ,,
,, new	,,	24-11 ,,
Napoleon Gold	,,	24-14
American Gold	,,	24-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	25-13 12
Bank Drafts on London	,,	25-12
Private Bills	,,	25-0
Government Bills	,,	24-0
Bar Silver	,,	24-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 7m. Sun sets, 5h., 22m. High water, 5-54m., 6-41s Low water, 0-54s.

Transport Dunera due to arrive.

Roller Skating Rink.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A., 8-45 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Idjumi Maru entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Marquis Bacquehem entered, and the steamers Clydesdale, Singapore, Loodhiana, Pekin, and Brindisi left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Cutch Mandvie and Karachi, per extra s. s. Kapurthalla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m. (to-morrow), Saturday.

RIFLE RANGE.—Captain G. W. Mitchell, 21st Bombay Infantry, will proceed to Ghat Cooper, to-day, the 13th instant, to inspect the rifle range, which has been newly constructed there for the use of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DAIVADNYA CASTE FUND MEETING.—On Wednesday we published a report of the proceedings of this meeting. Yesterday the account was contradicted. Since that "correction" appeared, we have received letters from both sides. One lot of correspondents support the original story, the other endorse the correction. We can publish no further reports of the meetings, except as our own reporter may be permitted to attend. Then we may see with whom the truth is.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.—The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, will sail, to-day, for Rangoon, with 9 officers, 1 warrant officer, 376 men rank-and-file, 8 women, 6 children, and 21 followers. The following is the list of officers:—Surg.-Captain R. C. Thacker, A. M. Staff; Surg.-Lieut. F. D. Brown, I. M. Service; Lieut. F. W. Hawks, Commissariat Department; Lieut. J. A. F. Fielden, 2nd Royal Scots; Lieut. H. E. I. Nash, 2nd Royal Scots; 2nd-Lieut. J. W. Garwood, 2nd Royal Scots.

YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, KANDEWADY.—At the last meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Association, Mr. M. M. Canoba, the honorary secretary of the association, proposed to elect Mr. Babulji Jagonnath, the Port Trust contractor, as an honorary member of the association. Mr. M. M. Canoba's proposition, which was seconded by Messrs. Shaurao and Nanuji, was unanimously carried out, and accepted by Mr. Babulji. As much time was lost in discussing on other proposals and subjects, the meeting was adjourned till next Sunday, after the above election had taken place.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 4-55:—

March	Am Schonen strand der Elbe...Vollstedt
Overture	Sommernachtstraum
Fantasia	The Flying Squadron
Intermezzo	Forget-me-not
Selection	The Old Guard
Valse	Follette
	Suppe
	Kappey
	Macbeth
	Planquette
	Fahrbach

* Synopsis—1 Introduction, "Our country is our ship"; 2, "Rumours of war"; 3, England's reply; "Rule Britannia"; 4, "Hearts of Oak"; 5, "A life on the Ocean Wave"; 6, "When Vulcan forged the Bolts of Jove"; 7, Thoughts of Home: "Isle of Beauty"; 8, "Begone! dull Care," 9, "Saturday evening at the Forecastle: Valse, Sailor's Hornpipe, Piping Down"; 10, Night: "Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep"; 11, "A storm at Sea," introducing the melody of Arethusa. The storm subsides; 12, Finale, "The red; white, and blue."

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A special train conveying his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India arrived at Dhola, at about 9 p.m., yesterday, having left Porbunder at 12 p.m. A grand reception was accorded to him. On the station platform a guard-of-honour was posted, which saluted as his Excellency stepped out of his saloon. The regimental band of the Bhavnagar State played choice selections during the time the train stopped. His Excellency was met at Dhola by the Dewan Saheb of Bhavnagar and other functionaries. The special train arrived at Wadhwan at close upon 10 o'clock in the morning. The station was nicely illuminated. The B. B. and C. I. special train was timed to leave Wadhwan, at 7 a.m., to-day.—The Deputy Political Agent, Songad, sentenced one Ramboth, a lampman, at the Bhavnagar station, to one year's rigorous imprisonment for theft of a bedding belonging to an Inspector of the B.-G. J.-P. Railway.

STEALING FOOD.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, two Hindu lads were prosecuted for robbing some dock-labourers of their food. This shows the tendency of people to commit an offence and go to jail, where they can get their meals twice a day in these times of scarcity. Accused took away the bundles, containing bread, brought by some of the dock-labourers in Victoria Dock, who had kept the same in a corner in one of the sheds, while at work, with the idea of partaking of the meals during the recess for tiffin. The accused were challenged at the gate by the janitor and arrested on suspicion. They were both well known to the police, and the first accused being only 14 years old, was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for five years, the other being sent to jail for four months. Their defence was that they felt hungry, and having no means to buy food, committed the theft.

ASSAULTING A SHOP-KEEPER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers prosecuted three Mahomedans, named Joosub Haji Habib, Abdulla Haji Subrate, and Tarmamomed Joosub, on a charge of causing hurt to one Mahomed Ali, a tea and coffee shop-keeper, at Kembeker Street. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Salmon defended. About 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, the three accused went to the complainant's shop and asked him for cold-drinks. The shop-keeper demanded the money, which they said they would pay on the following day. The complainant, however, refused to serve anything on credit, and this led to a quarrel. From words they came to blows, and in the scuffle which followed the complainant came off worse. The first accused dealt a blow with a stick on the complainant's head, causing a wound one inch long. The second accused followed suit, while No. 3 hit the shop-keeper on the back. The police arriving on the spot, the accused absconded, and the complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. About a couple of hours afterwards Inspector Meyers arrested accused in their respective houses in the same locality, and they were identified by complainant as his assailants. The accused denied the charge, saying that they were in their houses when the assault took place, and they knew nothing about it. Mr. Salmon called one witness on behalf of the accused to prove alibi, but his evidence was found to be unreliable and unsatisfactory. His Worship convicted all the accused on a charge of causing simple hurt to the complainant, and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

THE GREAT WEALTH OF A MUNICIPAL MUCCADUM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Roshanali, of the Criminal Investigation Department, again charged Jeeva Jassa, a muccadum of Municipal bhungees, residing at Kamatipura, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having found in his possession gold and silver jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 12,828, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared for the accused. On a certain information received, the police, on the 28th ultimo, searched the accused's house, at Kamatipura, and found the above jewellery in several boxes, which they seized. On the following day the accused was placed before the magistrate, charged with the above offence. The accused on being questioned by the court at the time as to how he had come by so much property, replied that besides earning a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem as a muccadum of bhungees employed by the Bombay Municipality, he had been for a number of years lending money to his caste-fellows at exhorbitant interest, and realized a handsome income, which he from time to time, invested in buying jewellery. The accused assured the court that if the case was postponed for a few days, he would be able to prove to the satisfaction of the court that the jewellery now found with him was his own property, and that he had obtained it by honest means. The magistrate adjourned the case, and released the accused on bail. On the case being called on for hearing, yesterday, the police officer in charge of the case informed the court that the police had made all the inquiries, and found that the property belonged to him. The police were satisfied that the property had been obtained by the accused by honest means, and asked for permission of the court to withdraw the case. Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan said that the accused had managed to accumulate the jewellery now found in his possession by purchasing it on oppotune occasions with the interest he realized on the money he had been advancing to his castefellows since a very long time. His Worship allowed the case to be withdrawn and acquitted the accused.

ROBBERY AT A HOSIERY FACTORY.—Mr. Lukhmanji Sullemanji Currimji, proprietor of a hosiery factory at Bholwadia Cross Road, Parel, reported to the police, on the 30th October last, that on the 28th idem he paid some of the workmen in the factory, and then placed the balance of Rs. 850, all in cash, in an iron safe, kept in the office at the factory premises. About 4 o'clock, on the following morning, the watchman on duty found the door of the office broken open by forcibly removing the lock thereon, and on entering the place the watchman further discovered that the iron safe had been broken open and its contents were missing. The police then questioned the watchman, but he could give them no information beyond that after 1 a.m. that night he went to sleep and did not know what happened until 4 o'clock. The police, however, continued their inquiries, and Superintendent Briscoe instructed all his men to be on the look-out for any suspected persons connected with the hosiery factory. About 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, police havaldar No. 370-F, attached to the Mateonga section, received information that a purdasee, named Kalkasing Rambuksh, a labourer, employed in the hosiery factory, was absent from the mill, and that it was his intention to leave Bombay by the 11 o'clock train, taking with him a bag containing money. The havaldar at once suspected that the man had some connection with the robbery at the factory and put him under arrest. The purdasee then made a certain statement which led to the arrest of a Jew, named Yacoob Sumsher, a fireman, employed in the mill. Superintendent Briscoe and Inspector Okeeffe then instituted inquiries. The two men took the police officers to a drain at the back of the mill, where they recovered in a bag Rs. 540. The purdasee then took the police to his house, which, on being searched, a bag, containing Rs. 26-13-4, and the pay-slips were found. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Briscoe charged Kalkasing Rambuksh and Yacoob Sumsher, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking and theft of Rs. 350, belonging to their master, the complainant. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries with a view of tracing the remaining money.

CURIOUS WAY OF SETTLING A DISPUTE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Constable Walton charged two Mahomedans, named Mahomed Meeran Ahmed Sahli and Samshoo Sahib, with causing hurt to one Mowlabux Edoor, a Mahomedan baker, residing at Chowkey Mohalla, by means of sticks on the night of the 1st October last. Mr. Creigh, pleader, appeared for complainant; while the two accused were defended by Messrs. Sealy and Boyce, pleaders, respectively. It appears that, on the evening of 1st October last, the second accused went to attend the "molood" ceremony, which was to be held at a friend's house in Temker Street. Accused No. 1 was also present. About 9 o'clock, while the ceremony was being performed, some squable ensued amongst some women residing in a neighbouring house, and the noise created by them interrupted the proceedings. Both the accused at once went into the house where the quarrel was going on and asked the women not to create any noise. The women resented the interference of the accused, and told them to mind their own business. No. 1 thereupon pushed one of the women, who fell down. The complainant's nephew, Majahan, who happened to be in the same house at the time, came up and remonstrated with the accused, whereupon both of them abused and assaulted him, striking him with their clenched fists. The complainant, Mowlabux, who was then in his house, at Chowkey Mohalla, was at once informed of what had happened to his nephew. The uncle immediately proceeded to the house and saw the accused standing on the passage with sticks in their hands. Before complainant could reason with them for assaulting his nephew, the accused shoved him off. No. 1 then struck him two blows on the head with the stick, causing two wounds. The complainant took to his heels, when No. 2 chased him, and having overtaken him at a short distance, delivered him a blow with the stick on his back. Mowlabux ran to a policeman, who took him to the J. J. Hospital, where the wounds were dressed, and he was detained under treatment for two days. The accused were subsequently arrested by Constable Walton, and released on bail to appear before the magistrate. Both the accused denied the charge, saying that there were ten or twelve men in the house when the struggle took place and the complainant fell down and hurt himself. His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1 to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or to suffer one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN reference to the recent criticisms passed on this company by a few of its members the *Insurance Record* writes: It would probably be a mere estimate of the good intentions of the noisy minority that has been responsible for so many stirring incidents in the recent history of the Oriental of Bombay to credit its members with having been actuated by the single object of advancing the company's interest, but if such had been their object they could not very well have chosen a better way of attaining it. In an atmosphere of hostile pamphlets and opposition resolutions the Oriental seems to have made great progress, and its management—if somewhat ruthlessly deprived of the repose it might be considered to have earned by 20 years arduous work—has at least had rare chances of making the company increasingly well-known throughtout India. Meeting after meeting presents its special opportunity of making some ill-considered move on the part of the small minority of malcontents the occasion of a fresh demonstration of confidence on the part of the great majority, and Mr. McLauchlan Slater and his Directors appear to be skilled in turning these recurring opportunities to the best account. The latest intance of this is found in the proceedings at the meeting held on the 17th of September last to receive the report and accounts for 1895.

After narrating what took place at the meeting the article proceeds: Things will no doubt quiet down in due course, but in the meantime the Oriental is getting extraordinary publicity for its programme. The vexed question of the proprietors' dividend is one upon which Mr. Meikle's report seems to leave little to be said by outsiders; the business-like view of the matter, after all, is that the proprietors started the company as a commercial enterprise and are entitled (within the four corners of their contract with the policyholders) to make their profit out of it; it is to the malcontents to go elsewhere and do better for themselves if they can. Competition may be relied upon to settle the points at issue, and the proprietors may be trusted to understand their best interests too well to make the mistake of killing the goose that lays golden eggs. Apart from the exceptional opportunities the Oriental management has had of bringing the company's name prominently before the public, the feature of insuring selected native lives at European rates (subject to a contingent debt which runs off, if we remember rightly, during the expectations of life) is bound to be popular—endorsed as it is by the results of Mr. Meikle's valuations. We must say that we should like to see an Indian mortality table compiled (in accordance with the suggestion in the last valuation report) and brought into use, but we presume Mr. Meikle is satisfied that the loading he throws off is sufficient to cover the extra risk. The completed business of 1895 appears to have been less in volume than that of the prededing year (the last of of a triennium), but this seems to have been due to special causes, for the proposals were more numerous than in any former year.

LIFE ASSURANCE OF VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

LAST month, Dr. John Pollen, the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, wrote to Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, the Manager and Actuary, of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, as follows:—

I have the honour to state that under Section 27 of the Indian Volunteers Act XX of 1869 as amended by Act X of 1896, the Governor-General in Council may call out any Corps of Volunteers for actual military service, and it has been suggested that in view of this provision of the law you might be disposed to inforce payment of a higher rate of premium from those Voluuteers who have executed or who may hereafter execute policies with you. If a Volunteer were killed in action during the time that he was on such service, before he could make arrangements for the payment of the additional premium, his heir would lose the benefit of the insurance.

As the contingency of a Volunteer being called out for actual military service appears in the opinion of the Government of India to be somewhat remote, I am directed to say that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council is confident that in view of the slight probability of Indian Volunteer being called out for actual military service, you would be prepared to accept the risk entailed as covered by ordinary civil rates, or at a slight addition to the ordinary prenuia. The favour of an early reply for the information of Government is requested.

Mr. Slater replied as follows:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. L. R.-2228 of the 16th inst., and in reply thereto have to inform you that this company does not charge Volunteers in this country any extra premium. It has always accepted them at ordinary civil rates. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council may therefore be informed that in view of the slight pro- bability of the Volunteers in this country bein called out for actual military service, the company would be prepared to accept the risk entailed as covered by ordinary civil rates.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 31st October was 224 against 234 and 250 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 31. There were three deaths from cholera, against five and eight in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were seven deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 87 and 26 respectively, against 86 and 36 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·0 per mille per annum, against 28·0, the mean of the last five years.

THE INDIAN NAVAL CONTRIBUTION.

LORD ROSEBERY'S AWARD.

ONE of the interesting appendices attached to the First Report of the Indian Expenditure Commission refers to the correspondence which was for some time carried on between the India Office and the admiralty on the question of the contribution due from India in respect of the ships of war stationed in Indian waters. In December, 1894, the Earl of Rosebery (then Prime Minister) wrote to Mr. H. H. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, as follows:—

I have received from the Treasury the papers relating to the questions at issue between the Admiralty and the India Office, which I understand you have agreed to refer to me.

The first question on which a decision seems to me to be required is the precise meaning which is to be attached to the words "for Indian purposes" in the Report of the Conference of 1890; and I shall be glad if you will furnish me with the definition of this phrase as it was understood by your department at that time, together with a concise statement of the grounds on which that understanding was based.

When a decision on this point has been arrived at, it will probably not be difficult for the two departments to settle the number and class of vessels required for the service, and the consequent payment to be made by the Indian Government.

In the event, however, of your failing to agree within a period, say, of two months, I shall be ready myself to undertake the solution of this question also, if you are prepared to accept my decision as final.

Mr. Fowler replied:—

On the 16th of November I caused a letter to be addressed to the Admiralty, in which the Secretary of State in Council expressed his willingness to lay before you the correspondence about the East Indian Squadron subsidy, "in order that you might consider what course should be taken to settle the questions at issue."

Your letter to me of the 6th of December contains your decision on this point. You say that you wish, first, to be furnished with certain materials in order that you may decide what is the precise meaning to be attached to the words "for Indian purposes" in the Foreign Office Conference Report, and you add that when this question has been decided the two departments are to try to settle between themselves the number and class of ships required for such purposes, and the consequent payment to be made, and that, in the event of their failing to agree with in a period of two months, you will be ready to undertake the solution of this question also, provided that both departments are prepared to accept your decision as final.

In reply, I have now to say that I agree to this course, and am prepared to accept your decision on these two questions as final.

Our case as to the meaning to be attached to the phrase "Indian purposes" in the Report of the Foreign Office Conference, 1890, will be sent to you in a day or two.

THE INDIA OFFICE CASE.

Following this correspondence comes the revised case presented by the India Office, which lays principal stress on the interpretation of the term "Indian purposes" used in the Report of the Foreign Office Conference:—

The term "Indian purposes," which is used in the Reports of the Foreign Office Conference of 20th March, 1890, was understood by the India Office to mean the maritime police of the cost and the repression of piracy and of the local slave trade.

The grounds on which that understanding was based are as follows:—

The sentence in which the term is used runs thus:—

"The Indian Government is to be consulted as to the number and class of ships required in the Persian Gulf and off the coasts of India for Indian purposes."

The fact of consulting the Indian Government indicates a restriction in the scope of employment of the vessels. The Government of India never have been nor would be consulted as to the naval force required for the general defence of India by naval operation, or for the general protection, in Indian waters of commerce which concerns not only India, but also the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Again, the words "in the Persian Gulf and off the coast of India" still more clearly restrict the meaning of the expression in question. Any employment of the squadron for more general purposes would remove the ships from the coasts of India the localization of the force was, therefore, incompatible with any intention that it should be employed for such general purposes.

Further on in the report of the Conference it is arranged "the ships (for which India is to pay) are not to be employed beyond certain limits to be agreed upon, except with the consent of the Indian Government. They will be under the control and order of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, to whom will be sent the wishes of the Indian Government, with which it will be his duty to comply." One of the main reasons, in fact, for proposing that India should pay the whole cost of these vessels, effective and non-effective, was that they were to be more at the disposal of that Government than they had hitherto been, a condition which could not be observed if they were liable to be called away for other duties, as to which, even if India were interested, the Indian Government had no sort of control. Obviously it would only be for Indian purposes, as above defined, that the Government of India would have any wishes with which it would be the duty of the admiral to comply. If "Indian purposes" had included the general duties for which the Admiralty contend, these restrictions upon the employment of the ships maintained for those purposes would never have been proposed, much less agreed to.

As a further argument in support of the contention that the portion of the squadron for which Indian was to pay was designed for local purposes oft the coasts of India, and not for the security of Indian commerce generally, reference may be made to the circumstances in which the Government of India originally undertook to pay a portion of the coast of the East Indies Squadron.

It was laid down in 1861 when the abolition of the Indian Navy was under consideration that the general protection of trade must rest with the British Government as previously (see paragraphs 3 to 5 of the India Office letter to the Treasury of 6th March 1890, attached.)

The Indian Navy was abolished in 1832, that is to say, it was converted into a non-combatant force, now called the Royal Indian Marine. Up to that date all "Indian purposes" were provided for by the Indian Navy, but under the arrangements made in 1832 the Royal Navy undertook that portion of the duties involved in the expression "Indian purposes" which could not be carried out by a non-combatant force, such as the Indian Marine had become. These duties were, the maritime police of the coasts and the repression of piracy and of the local slave trade.

In 1809, however, it was arranged that the crews of ships maintained for these purposes should be paid for by India, and accordingly, that India should pay 70,000l. a year, being the cost of the crews or six ships which were to be maintained for those local duties. Of these, three were for service in the Persian Gulf.

In 1887, the Government of India represented that the number might well be reduced to four, one for the Bay of Bengal, one to be stationed at Aden, one (specially constructed for this service) in the Persian Gulf, and one at Bombay, ready for service in the Persian Gulf. This was done, and the subsidy was reduced to 38,500l. a year, plus a payment of 5 per cent. a year towards replacement of the cost of the Sphinx, the vessel in the Persian Gulf. These arrangements were approved by the Admiralty, who were represented on a joint committee which considered the subject.

It was reasonable to suppose that the ships, the whole cost of which India was to pay under the Foreign Office agreement, were to be maintained for the same purposes as those for the crews of which she had previously paid.

For the remaining local duties such as the transport of troops, the inspection and relief, &c., of lighthouses and light ships, conveyance by sea of the Viceroy and Governor's marine surveys, despatch vessels, and harbour service, a considerable fleet is maintained by the Government of India.

It should also be remembered that as regards local defences, in addition to forts, armaments, and a submarine mining service, India has undertaken liabilities amounting to 60,000l. a year for the manning and maintenance of her floating defences, and has provided two turret ships, two gunboats, and seven torpedo boats, from her own funds. These vessels are under the command of the navel Commander-in-Chief; and it is obious that the effect of this large addition to the squadron, at the expenses of India, is to liberate for the protection of commerce a much larger force than would otherwise be available.

In the report of the Foreign Office Conference special reference was made, as a ground for claiming from India the whole cost of the vessels needed for Indian purposes, "to the example of the Australasian Colonies (which are contributing liberally for the protection of the floating trade)." But on referring to the Australasian agreement, it will be found that the colonies were only to contribute towards the cost of the additional force needed for the protection of the floating trade in Australian waters, and that it was expressly provided that no reduction was in consequence thereof, "to take place in the normal strength of Her Majesty's Naval Force employed on the Australasian station." For this "normal strength" Australasia never has paid, and does not now pay, anything. She bears, it is true, the expense of an important part of the total cost of the squadron required for all purposes, Imperial and local, of that station; but it is equally true that Indian, if the contention of the India Office is accepted, will bear a no less important part of the force maintained for all purposes on the East India Station.

Such are briefly, the grounds on which the India Office contend that they were justified in using the words "Indian purpose s" in the restricted sens above mentioned.

(A number of sub-appendices follow.)

ADMIRALTY CASE.

This may be said to be contained in a treasury letter to the Earl of Rosebery, dated 14th July, 1892 which was as follows:—

My

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years ! !!

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! ! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALSEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION !—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

PEARSE and Co.'s NEW PRICE LIST of Oilman's Stores, Wines and Spirits, &c., is now ready and can be had free on application. Prices very Moderate.

BICYCLES.—We have in stock first-rate Cushion Tyred CYCLES, at Rs. 150, the cheapest in the market.—WADIA FURDOONJEE and Co., 19, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—Large and Airy BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road and at Elphinstone Road. Parel, two minutes' walk from the Station, and Small BUNGALOW near Sea, at Mahim. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO LET, two newly-built BUNGALOWS at the foot of the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Apply to GOCULDAS DEWJEE, next bungalow.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, from 23rd November to 1st March next, and also from 15th March to 15th June next, "THE BYKE." For terms, apply to "THE OWNERS" at "The Byke," Matheran.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P.," care of this Office.

XMAS TOYS and DOLLS in Great Variety, all latest Novelties at Cheapest Prices. Liberal Discount to Large buyers. At SHROFF BROTHERS, HORNBY ROW, Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BUNGALOWS, on Versova Seashore. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. CURRANEE, Versova, via Andheri Station.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

MATHERAN-GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Consisting of Several detached Bungalows, is the largest and best Situated. It is also the nearest to Gymakana. Geral Station and all the fashionable resorts.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Mrs. E. MITCHELL, Family and Mr. MacCARTHY and I have stopped at this HOTEL for some days and have been very well satisfied with the accommodation and attendance. The Proprietor is most obliging and will do anything to add to the comfort of his visitors.—E. B. MITCHELL.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the Londen Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES have taken place at the GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of Surplus Stock of, BOOTS and SHOES at A. H SULLEMANJEE and Co.'s, Nos. 1 and 2, opposite Crawford Market.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

PHOSPHOSIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark, in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and in Silver cases, Rs. 35, guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY ! ! ! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. B. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co., FYZABAD.

A. ROLLER,

ENGINEERING WORKS,

BERLIN N 20.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Sole Speciality.—

IMPROVED

MATCH-MAKING MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

REPRESENTATIVE—

F. BOMANN, M. E.

Letters to be addressed care of MANAGER of this paper.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignments. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

AT the weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, none were allotted out of the 30 lakhs offered; but 21 lakhs of Wire Transfers were placed to Calcutta, at 1s. 3 27-32d., which shows an advance of 7-16d. in the higher rate obtained on Tuesday for this medium, and of 1 7-16d. in the previous Wednesday's regular sales of Bills. A quarter of a lakh of extra Bills on Bombay were placed yesterday, at the same rate as the Telegraphic. It is announced that 30 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate in London on India yesterday to 1s. 3 3-8d. per rupee.

An advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 110 5-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 119. A further rise of 3-16ths per cent. was established in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities at £63¼. The rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver again declined 1-16d., to 29 7-8d. pes oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent cheaper, at 64 7-8 cents per oz.; with Demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·85½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 102¼; with Paris Exchange on London 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·23.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 44½s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and next month, to Antwerp, tone of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 41½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 42s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment to the same ports, market firm; and Linseed at 36 ½s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, business done, market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having reached 12,000 bales, including 800 East Indians. Spot prices remained unchanged; but American Arrivals were 5-64d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 19-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 36,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent, to 8 1-8 cents per lb.; and February Futures were 9 points lower, at 8 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales; and the total Receipts to date of the new crop compare as follows with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts...	41,000	32,000	55,000
Four days' do.	178,000	143,000	251,000
Since 1st September	2,798,000	1,935,000	2 858,000

To-day has been almost a blank in Cotton business here, the only purchases having been 100 bales old Akola for shippers' account; and 50 old Dhollera for the Mills. The tone of the market, however, is still steady, and prices unchanged.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand this morning from the districts, show no change in any direction from those received at the beginning of the week; the drought continuing in those parts where the later rains had not fallen, and the position with regard to the cereal harvest having become critical in many parts. Advices regarding the Cotton crop are as before.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged in all respects from our report of last evening.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	2,700	bales.
Wheat	9,360	cwts.
Rapeseed	902	,,
Gingelly.....	6,196	,,
Poppyseed	1,259	,,
Castorseed	1,094	,,
Rice	1,835	,,

FREIGHTS.—This market is quiet but steady at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per ton, forward quotations showing no change.

EXCHANGE opened again firm but unsettled at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Banks came out in one or two instances as strong sellers, and the ready rate advanced to 1s. 3 3-4d. for Demand; afterwards the Bazaar and Merchants bought considerably, and at the close, rates were as follows, with no sellers for 1897:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 21-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 27-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·06 ½	do.

MONEY.—In view of the position of the market, the Bank of Bombay at the weekly Board-meeting this afternoon has further raised its rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 8 per cent. per annum.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100¼ for Money, and 100 3-16 for Account for 3½ per Cents, from which rates declined at one time to 99 7-8 in both positions; but rallying afterwards, the market closed steady at 100⅛ both for cash and the settlement.

SHARES.—There is stil next to no business passing in this market, our quotations remain as before, excepting in the case of the David, and Manockjee Petit Mills, that have declined Rs. 10 each; Port Canning, have also declined Rt. 10; and Kemp and Co., Rs. 5.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

5-96—Daphtary and F—Manchand Talbhai and others vs Chunilal Mansukhlal—Mansukhlal D and J.

188-96—Mansukhlal D and J—Choonilal Mansukh and others vs Manchand Lalbhai and another—Daphtary and F.

Postponed Long Causes.

For further trial of the issue.

413-73—Payne G and S—Mahakarebar vs Nundlal Vizlal and others—Mathubhai and J—Keshewlal Chunilal and others appelants—Bicknell M and M for Deft.

602-92—Payne G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Rajajee Tulsajee and another—Balkrishna V N R

471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansukhlal D and J and Khunderao and S.

293-96—Thakurdas D and C—Damoder Ruttonsey vs Baksh Ellahie—Payne G and S.

138-93—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Ganchi Dawood Mahomed—Wadia and G.

275-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Ladhu Kara vs Goverdhandas Waljee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

363-96—Madhowjee Y—Dewkabai vs Jethabhai Callianjee and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

4-96—Daphtary and F—Cullianjee Khimjee Jairam vs Warjee Korjee and others—Little and Co and Roughton and B.

527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Raojee vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

154-96—Wadia and G Framjee Manockjee Poonjiajee and another vs Muncherjee Manockjee Poonjiajee—Bicknell M and M.

371-96—Brown and M—Runchordas Haridas vs Madhowjee Thackersey and another—Thakurdas D and Co.

50-96—Thakurdas D and C—Hathibhoy Habibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Mansukhlal D and J.

243-1385296—Thakurdas D and C—Javervahoo vs Vithaldas Govindjee—Payne G and S.

161-96—Ardeshir H and D—Kandijahibi and others vs Hajee Allarakhia Munjee and another—Thakurdas D and C.

135-10420-95—Pestonjee R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another vs Luchminarayen Mukhunlal and another—Bhalshanker and K.

340-96—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs The Standard Mills Co Ld—Craigie L and O.

308-96—Tyabjee D and C—Kisorilal Hurnandral and another vs Lalldhur Motiram and others—Wadia and G, and Bicknell M and M.

185-96—Ardeshir H and D—Anandjee Dayal vs Waljee Mathuradas—Hiralal M and M.

625-95—Framjee M and M—Ardeshir Nowrojee Karani vs Kalkhusroo Nowrojee Karani—Bhalshanker and K and J Sorabjee and J.

325-96—In person—Framjee Adurjee Mistry vs Luis Francis Jemney—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

803-95—K J Mantri (for a pauper)—Sidio Jeoma vs Balla Bhaoodin Khote and others—Bland and N.

89-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Dwarkanath Sudanand Kale vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co.

388-91—Nanu N H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Kerawala vs Sonabai and another—Pestonjee R K and Sorabjee and J.

487-95—Payne G and S—Sakurbai vs Chatoorbhuj Nathoo—Bhalshunker and K.

412-93—Sorabjee and J—Nanabhai Shivshunker vs Dwarkanath Nathoo—M H Khan.

417-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.

486-95—Brown and M—Bhugwan Moti and others vs Kallian Hurjeewan—Bhalshunker and K.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 11.

10 p.m.	81·6

THURSDAY.—NOVEMBER 12.

6 a.m.	76·6
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	90·6
4 p.m.	89·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

BIRTH.

FRY—November 7, at Ahmedabad, the wife of T. D. Fry, I. C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOLTON—November 4, at Cuttack, (Orissa), the wife of John McLeod Bolton, of a son.

DES VŒUX—November 1, at Moulmein, the wife of Lieut H. Des Vœux, I. S. C., of a daughter.

LACE—November 5, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of J. H. Lace, Indian Forest Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENNESSY—BERTRAM—October 31, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. A. G. A. Robarts, P. Hennessy, son of F. Hennessy, Esq., of Matraour, and 5 Lancaster Gate, London, to Adelaide Mary, eldest daughter of W. Bertram, Esq., of Nisbet and Kersewell in the county of Lanarkshire, Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, and formerly of H. M.'s 72nd Regiment.

TRAILL—FRIZELL.—November 7, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, by the Rev. C. Pelly, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras, William Stewart Trail, Royal Engineers, Banzalore, eldest son of Anthony Traill, F. F.C.B., Ballylough, Co. Antrim, to Selina Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Charles Frizell, J. P., Castle Kevin, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.

DEATHS.

LEWINS—November 8, at the General Hospital, Madras, Thornton Warner Lewins, Commander, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., aged 45 years and 11 months.

PACZENSKY—November 9, at Kilpauk, Madras, Evelina Grace, the dearly loved wife of T. A. Paczensky, aged 45 years, 7 months and 23 days.

SARGON—October 31, at Jubbulpur, Arace Emily, the dearly loved wife of William Sargon, of Jubbulpur.

TOYNBEE—November 3, at 36, Theatre Road, Calcutta, of convulsions, Felix Arnold, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Toynbee.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1896.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, has for its chief theme that highly problematical Concert of the Powers which formed the burden of that of 1895. The Foreign Secretary does not now go so far as to declare that the Powers are united as to every phase of the Turkish Question, and predict the deposition of the Sultan and the partition of Turkey if their behests are not forthwith obeyed. But he is able to say with more apparent justification that the European Concert seems to be at the present time better fitted than ever before to bring about an improvement in the Turkish Empire. The improved prospect of united action is due to the acceptance of the principle that the territorial *status quo* is to be preserved, as the sole means of averting or at all events postponing the battle of Amageddon, in anticipation of which some fifteen or twenty millions of men have been assiduously trained to arms during the last twenty-five years. The integrity of the Turkish dominions is to be maintained so far as the mutual jealousies of the Powers can be made effective for the purpose. That may be said to be the plank contributed by the late Prince Lobanoff to the platform on which the European Concert is now taking its stand. The newest plank is the special contribution of M. Hanotaux, who holds that it is necessary for the preservation of the Ottoman Empire that the necessity of general reforms should be so impressed upon the Sultan, that he will see the necessity of acting on the happy inspiration which prompted him to observe, when reforms in Armenia were suggested, that whatever reforms are introduced in one province should be equally and freely given to all. The French Foreign Minister is satisfied that the unanimous approval of that luminous idea by the Powers, will suffice to give the aspiration form and substance, and make the internal administration of the Sultan's dominions all that can be desired by the most exacting. It is upon those two planks that the Powers now take their stand. Lord Salisbury concurs with the views of M. Hanotaux, as do Austria and Germany, as well as Russia and Italy. Under these circumstances it is permissible, not to say necessary, to allay certain sensibilities, —unduly ruffled by the somewhat aggressive language of the *Times*—by adding that while concurring in M. Hanotaux and accepting his plank as sufficient for its purpose, the British Prime Minister hopes to co-operate cordially with the Triple Alliance, with which it has always been in sympathy.

Lord Salisbury in the first expansion of that sympathy hailed the news of the birth of the Triple Alliance as glad tidings of great joy. Had he foreseen that the Triple would call a Dual into existence, and thus double the anxieties of Europe, the tidings would not have seemed to be so full of indescribable bliss. But that is not now to the point. The *Times* having more than hinted that the Triple Alliance is not as strong as it was, and unkindly intimated that two of the Powers were froissés by the overbearing exigencies of the third, it was right and becoming that Lord Salisbury should speak soothing words, and express his sympathy with that once redoubtable League of Peace. On the other hand, he strongly protests against the not altogether disinterested theory of Prince Bismarck, that there is a necessary and permanent antagonism between Russia and Great Britain. On a matter of even more moment the right word was said. His Lordship is glad that the nation now understands—what it certainly did not a month ago—that isolated action in regard to Turkey is impossible. But while affecting to believe that there is no difficulty in the application of force for the coercion of Turkey by the Powers—the exact point on which the said Powers have expressed views in a diametrically opposite sense—he repeats in almost identical words what he said with even greater emphasis a year ago, that it is only through the Sultanate that the Powers can ameliorate the lot of Christians and Mussalmans alike in the Ottoman Empire. But while last year that statement was rendered inexplicable by continual refereuces to the approaching downfall of the Sultanate, and the prospect of large territories coming into the market, such innuendoes are now withheld with distinct advantage. Nothing is more calculated to perplex counsel and give rise to groundless suspicions than apparent contradictions, however they may be explained away. His lordship was in his best vein in dealing with the untimely and futile proposal of Mr. Leonard Courteney, of which it appears Mr. Morley approves, that by way of satisfying suspicious rivals on the score of our disinterestedness we should at ouce retire from Cyprus and Egypt, and thus gain everybody's confidence and sympathy. By acting in that guileless fashion Great Britain would give herself away, as well as the two countries in question. At the worst Egypt and Cyprus are pawns in the game, which should not be surrendered without an equivalent. To throw them away would not be political chess, but folly. What Mr. Parnell said to his party—Sell me if you like, but don't give me away; get full value for me—is equally applicable to Cyprus and to Egypt.

Lord Salisbury is quite right in holding that there is nothing in the present phase of the Eastern Question to require or justify the abandonment of a single acre of land that we now occupy. Sir Charles Dilke insists that Great Britain is pledged to evacuate Egypt. Lord Salisbury has himself stated as much; and Lord Selborne recently took occasion to discount the indiscreet utterances of Lord Charles Beresford, by declaring that Great Britain never breaks faith, and that she will withdraw from Egypt when the Soudan has been delivered from barbarism, and the renovated country can stand alone. But it is quite another thing to propose that in order to disarm hostile criticism we should scuttle out of Egypt before our work is done. It may be true, as Sir Charles Dilke maintains, that our continued occupation of Egypt renders concerted action with Russia and France impossible. But the same may be said and has been said of the occupation of Alsace and part of Lorraine by Germany. In Italy statesmen are oppressed by the foreboding that Germany will one day realise this and make a rapproachement with those Powers possible by resigning territory, the acquisition of which Prince Bismarck foresaw would render friendly relations with France impossible. But no one supposes for a moment that Germany will restore those Provinces without receiving some tangible equivalent, possibly provided at the expense of some innocent third party. They will not be given back with the sentimental idea of showing the world that Germany has grown virtuous and does not hanker after Naboth's vineyard. It will be a transaction on the strictly business principle of *do ut des*. The possibility of such a transaction may well be present to the minds of statesmen in London as well as in Rome, and may suggest the prudence of keeping an open mind and a free hand in regard to Egypt. It would not be a reason for abandoning provinces which fortune has placed at our disposal as a mere act of penitencial renunciation, or as Mr. Courtney prefers to express it, to purge ourselves of sin. The settlement of the Venezuelan question which gave rise to so much serious misunderstanding and opened the prospect of war with the United States last December has been settled by skilful diplomacy. The controversy will be decided by arbitration, under conditions fixing sixty years as the period of occupation creating a valid right of proprietorship. Thus all interests are reconciled, or at all events we may assume they are, by an expedient which at one time seemed open to insuperable objections. There is no need to attach exaggerated importance to the advance made by the new treaty between Great Britain and the United States in the direction of settling all disputes by arbitration, and thus rendering war obsolete. War has still some grand roles to play in the history of man, who is essentially and *par excellence* a fighting animal.

THE meeting held a few days ago at Bassein to protest against the recent orders of Government in regard to forest rights in the Tanna Collectorate is an outward indication of the existence of legitimate dissatisfaction of a more substantial kind than is sometimes the case when "mass meetings" are convened. The Forest Commission appointed by the Government of Bombay eighteen years ago enquired closely into the question of the rights of the forest tribes of the Salsette and other talukas, and came to the conclusion that the people should continue to enjoy them with slight modifications. The wild men of the Salsette woods followed the Commission in its wanderings in the taluka by hundreds, and while ignorant of all things else outside their own immediate surroundings, they are well acquainted with the general purport of the report of the Commission. They therefore regard the changes recently introduced as an abridgement of traditional rights which were sanctioned by the Sircar in recent times, and no amount of persuasion will induce them to modify their opinion. They and their fathers before them have taken dead wood from the Government forests and been given the right of pasturage therein from time immemorial. Hence the tribes of the Salsette taluka viewed with consternation and dismay the application of the new rules whereby unreserved forest areas are divided into coupés, and let out to farmers by auction, and the right of free access to the Government forests is disannulled. The idea underlying the division of these forest areas into coupés is that the farmers will be able to give sufficient employment to the tribesmen to compensate them for being prohibited free access to the Government forests where they have hitherto been accustomed to gather dead wood, under departmental supervision. This wood was carried on the head to Bassein and other towns and sold in the market place. The cessation of the privilege has already raised the price of firewood, so that the tribesmen have the sympathies of the general population on their side.

The wood sellers protested that the coupé system would not provide work for them except during a part of the year, and instead of regarding half a loaf as better than no bread, they refused to take employment under the contractors. The latter are called upon under the rules to enter into an agreement with Goverment to leave all small loppings of six inches and under in circumference for the use of the forest workers. But it is alleged that this understanding has been disregarded, and that the contractors have, with the connivance of subordinates in the Forest Department, sold these loppings along with the wood they can legitimately claim. This being the case the jungle dwellers have in many cases refused to work for the contractors, and have for some weeks been out of employment. The contractors have attempted to import labour, but owing to a rough and ready system of boycott brought into force by the inhabitants of the taluka, and to opposition of a more direct kind, the attempt has not been successful. The wood therefore remains uncut, and the contractors, who have paid for their coupes in advance, and have made forward contracts with carters, and shippers, are afraid that they will sustain considerable loss. Thus general discontent has been caused, and not only the tribesmen, but the general population and the contractors also have cause for complaint. In some other parts of the Tanna Collectorate, where the prevailing conditions are different, the plan may answer, but it has certainly failed in the Salsette taluka. This being so it is said that violations of the orders contained in the notification have been suffered without attempts being made to put them down. How far this is correct we are not able to say, but it seems to us that it would be a mistake to keep the notification nominally in force while it is practically a dead letter. Such a course would be calculated to weaken the wholesome respect for the Sircar which these tribesmen entertain, and would still further complicate matters by affording what would seem to these ignorant people an opportunity to loot and pillage to make up for the loss of employment. It is no secret that in the small townships of the taluka fears are entertained that this will be the case, and colour is given to them by one or two threatening demonstrations on the part of the tribesmen, one of these being directed against the Mamlatdar's kutchery. At the mass meeting held the other day Mr. Daji Abaji Khare did his best to prevent such methods of agitation, by pointing out that provided they complained in a constitutional manner Government would doubtless do their best to remove all legitimate cause of grievance.

We trust that the ignorant wood-cutters will have sufficient sense to act upon this advice, and that Mr. Khare's opinion as to Government action will be justified by the abrogation of the distasteful notification. It is of course the bounden duty of Government to carefully preserve the forests on which the rainfall and consequent agricultural fertility of rural areas so largely depend, and doubtless the rules were framed with that end in view. It is said the wood-cutters have in the past sometimes overstepped the prescribed limits, and naturally the authorities are anxious in the interests of cultivation to prevent the chopping away of wood that is still full of sap. But surely this can be done without recourse to the drastic measure of precluding access to forest areas, the continued use of which by the wood-cutters has been approved and recommended by a local Forest Commission. However well-thought-out the scheme may be for compensating the people for exclusion from the forests by giving opportunities for employment in other directions, it should not be persevered in when it is found that no amount of argument will convince the tribesmen that the scheme does not take away their birthright. Allowance must be made for the dense ignorance that enshrouds them. In the course of years they may be led, but are not likely to consent to be driven to a less primitive system of work than that to which they at present cling so tenaciously. The Tanna Collectorate will not escape the evils of scarcity with which three-fourths of the Presidency is threatened, and hence it is very undesirable that the difficulties of the situation should be enhanced, by continuing to deprive the Worlees and Kathoris of the Salsette taluka of the method of livelihood to which they have been so long attached, and to insist upon their adopting another which they bitterly dislike. It will not do to change horses while crossing the stream, or to bring about unpopular economic changes among ignorant tribesmen while the country is threatened with famine.

THE official health report of Bombay city published in yesterday's *Government Gazette

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Several Russian papers warmly appeal to public charity on behalf of the famine in India.

SPEECH BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Lord George Hamilton, in a speech made at Acton, said that he felt confident that the Indian Government was able to cope with the famine in India of whatever magnitude.

He advised the German press not to overstrain British forbearance by continual attacks based upon the incorrect assumption that an irreconcilable rivalry existed between Great Britain and Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.

Prince Obolensky, an expert in agriculture, proposes to export cheap Russian wheat and rye to India, where it could be delivered cheaper than American corn, as it abounds in Russia this year and prices are extremely low.

INDEMNITY FOR THE JAMESON RAID.

It is reported that the Transvaal Government has decided to claim one million sterling from the Chartered Company as indemnity for the Jameson raid.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

The King of Sweden will probably be selected as the fifth arbiter to discuss the Venezuela question.

THE LATE FIRE AT SHAND AND MASONS.

Referring to the late fire at Shand and Masons, they state that no completed engines were destroyed, but only some workshops, and that no Bombay orders were affected.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Transport Britannia has sailed for Bombay.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.

The Porte has officially published a scheme of reforms for the whole of the Turkish Empire, and has also ordered the Vali to execute the same immediately.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 7th instant, arrived here, at 6 a.m., to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay, this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here, this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 12.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, left Singapore, for Bombay, to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 12.

French mail steamer Yarra, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 27-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-2
Bar Silver	29 7-8

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 12th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	12	33 a.m.	18	18
Teheran	12	2	43 p.m.	...	22
Suez	12	2	55 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 12th November 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	38	..	1
" Karachi	...	23	..	2
" Madras	1	29	...	1

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., S. S. SAGHALIEN.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Saghalien left Aden for Bombay, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 10 p.m., and she is expected here, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 6 a.m. She brings the following passengers :—

Adams, Major B
Ashby, Mrs
Ashby, Major
Bakewell, Mr J W
Bower, Capt and Mrs
Beatty, Rev E
Brown, Capt
Broome, Capt and Mrs
Browne, Major Lambert
Bruce, Mrs F
Campbell, Major Colin
Chimnery, Miss
Cook, Mr and Mrs
Dickie, Major and Mrs
Doughty, Miss
Dowding, Mrs
Duchesne, Mrs A and child
Duncan, Capt F
Gerrarde, Mrs and child
Gatekel, Mrs andMrs
Green, Mrs
Green, Mrs A
Hamilton, Mrs and Miss
Henslow, Lieut and Mrs
Herbert, Mrs L N and child
Hickey, Mr and Mrs
Hoar, Mr and Mrs
Hooper, Mr
Irveng, Mr Geo
Jacob, Miss
Jameson, Col R J
Jones, Mr Lewis
Ker, Capt
Kilinn, Mr
Mennesse, Mr and Mrs
Mickleburg, Miss
Moseley, Mr, Mrs and family
Newburgh, Mr, Mrs and child
Palin, Mr
Pawala, Mr
Pellereau, Mrs
Preston, Mrs
Pringle Mr
Ricokin, Mrs
Roome, Capt and Mrs
Shand, Mr
Smith, Mr and Mrs C
Speakman, Mr A
Stainforth, Capt
Stewart, Major and Mrs C
Streatfield, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Stuart, Mr, and Mrs L
Tupper, Mr
Vale ta, Mr
Vanrenen, Miss
Vanrenen, Col and Mrs
Vansittart, Mr and Mrs
Vernon, Mr C V
Verschiner, Mr
Walker, Mr, Mrs and children,
Watkins, Rev O
Yates, Mr H
Winton, Mr de
Woobbert, Mrs
Wood, Mr and Mrs S G

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November, 10, was living a death-rate of 37·77 per annum per and as against 25·86 the corresponding period year, and 26·64 the average over the past ars. Of the total number, 178 died from 1, small-pox ; 1, measles ; 1, cholera ; thisis ; 45, diseases of the nervous system ; ffections of the respiratory organs ; 24, ea ; 12, dysentry ; 26, still-born ; 48, old d debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The ed list of deaths shows :—Jain, 43 ; in, 29 ; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 9 ; Hindu of caste, 269 ; Hindu outcaste, 39 ; Musalman, Parsee, 23 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 10 ; ian, 2 ; European, 1 ; Negro-African, 2 ; r and unknown races, 1. The total number of ths was 247 as against 380 the corresponding riod of last year, and 346 the average over the st five years.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE bubonic fever is still with us. The number of cases reported daily are probably under, instead of over the mark, as the Health Department has to keep a sharp look-out to see that patients are not concealed. The number of deaths, of course, is correctly registered, and the number would probably be much less than what it is at present if the cases were at once brought to the notice of the Municipality. The returns for the 24 hours ending at 10 a. m., yesterday, show that four fresh cases have occurred in the town, and the total number of deaths registered is ten. In the A (Fort) ward two attacks and one death are reported ; in the B (Mandvie) ward two fresh cases and four deaths took place ; in C (Bhuleshwar) ward no fresh case occurred, but three deaths have been reported ; while one death each took place in the E (Byculla) and F (Parel) wards.

Dr. Little, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, has arrived in Bombay to familiarise himself with the disease now prevalent. In company of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and Mr. C. C. James, the Drainage Engineer, yesterday, he went round the Mandvie District and other localities infected with the bubonic sickness. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, went round the town in company of the Municipal Medical Officer, Dr. McCabe Dallas, on Wednesday morning.

THE DRAINAGE ENGINEER'S MAP.

Mr. James has drawn up a plan, showing the positions of the houses where cases of bubonic sickness have occurred. The plan for the whole city is not yet complete, but that of the B. ward is now ready up to date. The various figures are taken from the statistics supplied by the Health Department, and the details are very clearly laid out. Buildings or houses tinted with brown colour signify that cases of bubonic fever have taken place. Red circles marked in the house show the number of cases that have occurred there, and the circles shaded green give the number of fatal cases. Thus at a glance the plan will show the number of houses infected, total attacks, and total deaths. In the B ward alone two hundred houses appear to have been infected. The largest number of cases took place in the chawl, which is situate at the junction of Musjid and Argyle roads, the attacks being 17 ; of these 13 patients died. Next, on the black list is the chawl, where the malady first broke out. It is situated at the junction of Clive Road and Masjid Siding lane. Fifteen cases occurred in this building and ten proved fatal. One instructive feature of the map is that it shows several houses where only one attack and one death appears to have taken place. The fact proves that as soon as the case is reported to the Municipality, the Health and the Drainage Departments take all the remedial measures they can to check the progress of the disease.

The amount spent by the Municipality is considerably in excess of the lakh of rupees originally sanctioned by the Corporation. The Drainage Department, which has pushed on its work with promtitude and energy, under the supervision of Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, has already spent Rs. 70,000, and their work will be practically completed next week. The number of labourers employed under this department has been reduced from 1,500 to 645.

A CASE AT MALABAR HILL.

The Health Department in some instances have been compelled to do the work of undertaking. A Mahratta Hindu died in the compound of a well-known Hindu gentleman's bungalow, at Napean Sea Road. His friends and relatives residing in the servants' chawl cleared out, leaving the dead body. The occupants of the bungallow had gone to Poona, and there was not a single person to be found near the deceased. The horses in the stable were also let alone. Dr. Weir, on receiving the intimation, at once took prompt measures, and got the body removed by the men of his department.

A CASE IN THE HARBOUR.

On Wednesday morning a case of bubonic fever was discovered amongst the labourers on board the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, which is lying in harbour. The patient was at once removed to the hospital for treatment. The matter having been reported to the Health Officer of the Port, yesterday, he ordered the vessel to be disinfected, and this was immediatly done.

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF PIGEONS AND RATS.

Some uneasiness seems to have been prevailing amongst the Bunnihas and Bhatias of the Mandvie District, on account of the alleged destruction of pigeons and rats by the Municipal officers. The former are being reared and fed by the charitably disposed Hindus. What really happened, we understand, was that within a last few days a large number of pigeons and rats have been found dead about the locality of the Argyle Road, where the bubonic fever was first discovered. The Municipal authorities, from a sanitary point of view, have been burning the remains of these pets of the Hindus and rats, in heaps, in different localities of the Mandvie District, and this method of cremation seems to have wounded the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus, who believed that pigeons and rats were purposely burnt alive for the examination of their *viscera*—which was not true. The false belief soon circulated in the different localities, and gave rise to uneasiness. The matter coming to the knowledge of Superintendent Sweeney, that officer proceeded to Mandvie and saw a number of leading Bunnias and Bathias, and alleviated their anxiety by explaining to them that their pet birds had never been killed by the Municipality, but that they died through some cause, and that the Municipality had been burning their remains, which, if allowed to remain, would decompose and injure their health. This explanation satisfied the Bunniahs, whose fear soon subsided.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, yesterday, prosecuted five house-owners, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, for not complying with the terms of notices served on them to keep the houses in good sanitary condition and remove dirt, filth, &c., therefrom. The charges were disposed of as under :—

(1) Jumna Premji was first prosecuted for not complying with a notice served on him, requiring him to lime-wash his house and privy, at Frere Road, to clean up or sweep out and remove all refuse and rags from all rooms and passages, remove filth and cutchra, and clean drain and water-pipes, under sections 257, 375, and 377 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. Dr. Malegaumwalla stated that the house in question was in a dirty condition and required cleaning. His Worship fined accused Rs. 10, and a daily penalty of one rupee until the requirements of the notice were complied with.

(2) Harry Dharamsey, proprietor of house No. 30, Frere Road, next appeared to answar a similar charge. He was fined Rs. 5, and a daily penalty of one rupee until the work was completed.

(3) Namdoo Crishnaji, proprietor of house No. 213, Coombharwada Street, was prosecuted on a similar charge. The accused said that he had partly done the work. Mr. Leask stated that the house was in a most dirty state, and there was a fatal case of bubonic fever. Dr. Merchant deposed that he saw a cart-load of cutchna under the staircase of the house in question. His Worship fined accused Rs. 5, and mulcted a daily penalty of one rupee until the work was completed.

(4) Dhunji Maloo, owner of house Nos. 50 and 60, at Bhundari Street, was next prosecuted by Mr. Leask on a similar charge. Dr. Merchant said the house was in an insanitary condition. Accused said that he had partly done the work and wanted time to complete the same. The case was adjourned to the 26th inst.

(5) Cursondas Lukhmidas next appeared to answer a similar charge. Dr. Malegaumwalla said that the accused's house, at Bora Bazaar Street, was in a dirty state and required lime-washing. However, as the man had commenced the work, specified in the notice served on him, he was given a day's time to complete the same.

IN the Earl's Court (London) Exhibition the Bombay School of Art has been awarded a Gold Medal for ornamental Blackwood and Teakwood furniture.

RETIREMENT OF MR. H. T. OMMANNEY.

MR. HENRY TRAVERS OMMANNEY, Senior Collector and Magistrate of Poona and Political Agent for Bhor, has just retired on pension after a service extending over twenty-six years. He arrived in the country in November 1870, when he was placed under the Collector of Dharwar. After serving as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Dharwar and Nassik, he was in November, 1874, appointed Railway Magistrate on the Thul Ghaut and Cantonment Magistrate at Deolali. He was subsequently transferred to Khandeish, where he served for about four years as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, officiating during a portion of the period as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent. After a furlough to Europe for two years from September 1879 to September, 1881, he again discharged the duties of the same office in Khandeish for a period of four years, occasionally officiating as Collector and Magistrate, Forest Settlement Officer, and Political Agent. After a year's furlough to Europe, he was in April, 1886, transferred to Bombay, and officiated for a few months as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. He was afterwards transferred to the Dharwar District, where for a period of two years he discharged the duties of Assistant Collector and Magistrate, officiating for a short period as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar in Dharwar and Kanara successively. In May, 1888, Mr. Ommanney was appointed to officiate in the responsible post of Inspector-General of Police, and ably discharged the duties of the office for a period of about two years. While holding that post, Mr. Ommanney wrote a note in connection with the Arthur Crawford case, in which he stated that "the whole of the Parsee community, which includes all the people who know most about Mr. Crawford's financial arrangements, are in the opposition ; that from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy down to Merwanji Pleader and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald*, every Parsee is a passive or active obstructionist ; and that it deserves mention lest the Parsees who have succeeded in preventing themselves being mixed up with Mr. Crawford, should get credit, which they most certainly do not deserve, for superior morality."

The publication of this note caused a general hubbub in the Parsee community ; and on a requisition sent to the trustess of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, a public meeting of Parsees was held at Allbless Baugh on the 25th August 1889, for the purpose of protesting against the strictures made upon the Parsee community in Mr. Ommanney's note. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who presided at the meeting, explained that, had the note been excluded from the official records in the case, or, having been included among them, had the offensive and unfounded imputations been expunged, and had the Government of Bombay, in recording the document on its files, endorsed thereon its clear and emphatic dissent from the imputations made, a public meeting of the Parsees such as that would have been unecessary and uncalled-for. The meeting resolved that, whilst gratefully appreciating the kindly feelings, good-will, and confidence of the Government of Bombay towards the Parsee community, as expressed in the demi-official letter of his Excellency Lord Reay to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, "this meeting records its opinion that the Parsee community would have had no cause for dissatisfaction, had the said Government been pleased to express officially its dissent from the said imputations at the time of placing the note on the official records, or at the time of forwarding the same to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India." It was further resolved that the imputations made by Mr. Ommanney against the whole Parsee community were sweeping, entirely unfounded, and contrary to truth in every respect ; and the meeting expressed its strong and firm repudiation of those imputations. It was also decided that the resolutions passed by the meeting be forwarded to the Bombay Government, and through it to the Secretary of State for India, in the name of the Parsee community, with a request to annex the same to the records of the Crawford Commission, and to give them the same extent of publicity as had been given to the imputations in Mr. Ommanney's note. The Government of Bombay, we believe, took no very serious notice of the action of the Parsees, and their communication was simply recorded.

For this unpleasant episode in his career Mr. Ommanney was none the less an able or zealous officer of Government. In July 1890, he was transferred to Khandeish, where he officiated as Collector and Magistrate, District Registrar, and Political Agent. In November 1890, we find him officiating as Political Agent in the Panch Mahals and subsequently as Political Agent at Rewa Kantha and Narukot. From July 1893, he was placed on special duty for about a year as a member of the Commission to enquire into the cultivation of the Hemp Plant and the use of Hemp-Drugs in India. In August 1894, we find Mr. Ommanney officiating as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Poona. He had another furlough to Europe for sixteen months till April 1896, and on his return to this country in the latter month, he officiated again as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Poona, and Political Agent for Bhor. In the following month of May 1896, Mr. Ommanney was confirmed in the appointment of Senior Collector and Magistrate at Poona and Political Agent for Bhor. In his retirement the State loses the services of one of its ablest officers.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT T. D. BROUGHTON, R.E., who has been trained in Submarine mining, has been placed under orders for India to succeed to the vacancy on the Indian establishment caused by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mason, C.B., D.S.O., R.E.

CAPTAIN G. S. MORRIS, Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been transferred in the same capacity to the 1st Lancers, to fill an existing vacancy, and been appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Captain A. A. Jones, proceeding on furlough.

The Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, will proceed on his annual tou of inspection of the Hospital and Lines, &c., at Board on native Troops there, leaving Bombay on the 15th instant Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel M. M. Gallway, A. M. S., will perform the duties of the Principal Medical officer during his absence.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 30th October, and called at Madras on the 5th November, Cochin on the 9th, and Calicut on the 10th inst. The Clive has brought details consisting of 7 officers, 5 warrant officers, 1 woman, and 4 children, 369 men rank-and-file, 8 women, and 12 children, and 26 followers. The following is the list of officers:—Captain MacGregor; 2nd Royal Scots; Captain L. LeMarchant, 1st East Lanc. Regt. ; Lieut. A. Hilson, 1st East Lanc. Regt.; Captain F. Potts, R. A. ; 2nd Lieut.-A. E. Steel, R. Irish Fus.; Lieut. C. S. Davidson, S. Staffordshire Regt. ; and Surgeon-Major A. Pechell, A. M. Staff.

RELIEFS FOR ADEN.

THE 10th Bombay L. I., in course of relief to Aden, will be brought to Bombay from Satara by two special mixed trains on the 17th and 18th November, 1893, and embarked on board the Clive, sailing on the latter date. The first train conveying 2 officers, 5 Native Officers, 200 men, 50 followers, 15 women, 9, children, 8 horses, and all the heavy baggage of the Regiment, will leave Poona—Ghoruri, at 7-20 p.m., on the 16th November, and arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-5 a.m., the following morning. The second train conveying the remainder of the Regiment will leave Poona, at 7-20 p.m., on the 17th November, and arrive at Sassoon Dock, at 6-5 a.m., the following morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

THE feeder line of railway to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, consisting of 60 miles of 2 foot 6 inches gauge from Raipur to Rajim, is to be commenced at once the earthwork at about Rs. 20,000 being let out to the zemindars as famine relief works. The country traversed by the alignment is an easy level tract and will require no bridging. The station buildings have been, it is understood, contracted for by Mr. Duncan. There will be three stations in the first 45 miles, viz., Anandpur, Keoord, and Dhamtari, and 15 miles from Dhamtar, to Rajim. The permanent way material will be obtained either from the Barsi feeder railway or from Europe, and the line will probably be completed in a year.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN BOMBAY.

THE prices of grain in Bombay have gone up at least by twenty-five per cent. This has already begun to tell on the poor people. The price of rice, known as jirasal, is Rs. 9 per fara, instead of Rs. 7 or Rs. 7-8, which was the cost of the stuff in August last. The rice of middling quality is Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per fara, instead of Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-8 as in ordinary times. Bengal rice, which was Rs. 6 in August last, now costs Rs. 8. The price of wheat per fara is Rs. 7 to Rs. 8, instead of Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8. Gram (patni), which could be had at Rs. 30 to Rs. 32 in August, is quoted at Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per khandi. The price of gram of inferior quality, known as ghati chana, has gone up from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 or Rs. 42. It will be seen from the above that the prices are already very high, and still there is a tendency to increase. Gram is mostly consumed by the horses, and the additional prices will tell on buggiwallahs, who in consequence will have to keep their animals on a very limited supply of gram, a contingency which the public will look upon with great regret.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

A Famine Branch in the Revenue Department has now been opened, and relief-works are being commenced in Sholapur and Bijapur. Under Section 32 of the Relief Code, Mr. G. Carmichael, I.C.S., has been appointed personal assistant to the Collector of Sholapur, and Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., has been selected in a like capacity for Bijapur.

The following letter which Mr. Barrow, the Accountant-General, has addressed to all the Collectors and Treasury officer of the Presidency is not without its bearing on the impending famine :—"I have the honour to inform you that the Presidency balances in this and the next months will be very low. It is, therefore, necessary to concentrate all available funds at the Presidency town. I have the honour to request your co-operation in the matter, and beg that you will carefully consider what sum will be required, in addition to the receipts of each month, to meet the expenditure of that month, and will hold at my disposal so much of your balance as may be in excess of that sum. In order to make the amounts thus placed at my disposal available for my purpose, it is of the first importance that you should economise your resources to the utmost and re-arrange the funds at the sub-treasuries, so that not more than is absolutely necessary for current payments is kept at each. All that can be spared from the talukas should be withdrawn and concentrated at the Huzur without delay. Your personal attention to this matter is requested."

THE ORGANISATION OF A GRAIN COMPANY IN BOMBAY.

In view of the impending famine, the public-spirited citizens of Bombay have promptly come forward to help to relieve the sufferings of the poor. How far the scheme proposed for the relief of the poor is practicable, we cannot say, yet it is most desirable that some such steps as are proposed should be taken without the slightest delay. At first, it was suggested a Syndicate should be started to trade in grain for the benefit of the poor. It was decided to engage agents in different parts of the Presidency to buy grain, and to retail it at prices within the scope of the poor people. The idea of starting a Syndicate is now abandoned, and it is proposed to get up a joint stock company. Of course, it will be a losing concern, but it is hoped that charitably-disposed residents will readily come forward. Procrastination in such cases brings untold evil, and efforts should be made to avoid this as far as possible. It is now proposed to raise the capital of the company to ten lakhs of rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each. Already shares to the extent of a lakh and a-half have been subscribed for. The deed in respect to the new company is being drafted by Messrs. Dharamsi and Cama, solicitors, and the signatures of the promoters will probably be taken to-day.

The promoters of the concern, which will be known as the "Grain Trading Company," are Messrs. Govindji Thakersi Mulji, the well-known Bhattia philanthropists and Mr. Narandass Purshotamdass. Representative Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees have promised to subscribe full shares. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, Bai Motlibai Wadia, Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji, Vithaldass Damoder, Thakersi Mulji, Chaturbhooj Morarji, Carrimbhoy Ibrahim, J. N. Tata, Ghellabhoy Haridass (Sheriff of Bombay, and others have promised to give their best support to the movement. Among the Mahomedans, Khan Bahadur Kassum Mitha and Mr. Oomer Jamal are trying to organise a movement to extend relief to the sufferers.

The company, which is organised under the auspices of Mr. Govindji Thackersi Mulji, will extend its operations to Kathiawar and other Native States. Hence it is thought proper to apply to the Native rulers to purchase shares. Several prominant European firms are asked to support the company, which it is hoped will be able to successfully compete with the grain dealers and reduce the extortionate prices they charge.

The Parsee Panchayet have not been slow to adopt means to grapple with the difficulties, which their co-religionists may have to face. In order to drive away the wolf from the doors of poor, a fund has already been started, and several thousand rupees have been subscribed.

The authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have shown their desire to meet the exigencies of the situation by reducing the rates for grain to the mofussil to the same level as those charged for grain brought to Bombay. Should it be found necessary owing to the growth of the scarcity later on to make further reductions, it is understood that they will be conceded.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

Owing to the absence of rain in the last three months the production of paddy, writes our correspondent, has been one-fourth less than the average. The cereals on hills and high grounds are withered up. The total failure of the land showers (Elephanta rain) has made the sowing of a second rice crop impossible. The dearness of provision of every kind is being felt, though not so acutely as in some British provinces. Prayers were offered in different churches for rain. The prospects are far from bright, but Government have taken no action in the matter. It is suggested that Government should remove duty on rice and other grains, thus encouraging the importation of food-stuffs before the prices are raised to famine rates.

A TEN-ANNA CROP IN WANKANER.

The report from this State is as encouraging as any received from Kathiawar. Our correspondent writes : "There are no apprehensions of scarcity in this part of the country. Of course we had not the last rain, and consequently the out turn of the year will not be more than ten annas in the rupee, but that is much better than is the case in other parts. In connection with the scarcity, no news is good news, and, therefore, I am glad I have so little to tell."

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE OUTLOOK.

Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Acting Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, in his report on the Rainfall for the Presidency during October, makes the following general remarks :—

Deccan.—In most districts rain fell very lightly during the first week only ; none in Khandesh. Kharif crops withering. In places altogether failed. Rabi sowing retarded. In some districts rabi area altogether left unsown. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Fodder getting scarce. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Cattle sold very cheap. Prices of food-grains very high. People in anxiety.

Karnatak.—Light rain fell in Belgaum and Dharwar in the first week and between 20th and 24th. Light showers on 7th and 8th in Bijapur, in which district kharif crops have completely failed and are being uprooted to be utilized as fodder. Rabi area unsown. In the other two districts the conditions are a little better. Want of rain is, however, severely felt every where. Rabi sowing retarded throughout. Fodder and water becoming scarce, particularly in the eastern sub-divisions. Agricultural stock sold for nominal prices in Bijapur. Prices high.

Konkan.—In the Southern district of Kanara and Ratnagiri light rain fell in the first week and between 20th and 24th. Elsewhere scattered showers in the first week only. Kharif crops suffered much for want of rain. Reaping of early rice over ; that of late crops in progress. Rabi sowing going on. Rain urgently wanted at end of month for garden crops and for moisture necessary for summer crops. Grass scanty in Ratnagiri. Prices rising though slowly.

Gujarat.—No rain fell in Gujarat districts. Kharif crops, particularly rice, suffered much for want of rain. Reaping of bajri and rice over. Rabi sowing completed in southern districts ; elsewhere not completed for want of moisture. More rain wanted for rabi. Condition of cattle tolerable. Prices high on account of external demand.

Note.—Sanguine hopes were built upon the October-November rain (Svati) which fell and greatly improved kharif crops and rabi prospects in the previous two years. These expectations have been generally disappointed. There is very little likelyhood of any more rain and there are few chances of improvement of the present condition.

CULTIVATORS AND THE LAND TAX.

The following is a text of a petition which has been forwarded by the inhabitants of Malwani, Karoudy, and Rataury, to H E. the Governor of Bombay in Council, through the Collector of Tanna :—

The humble petition of the undersigned owners and cultivators of Malwani, Karoudy, and Rataury, Taluka Salsette, District Thana.—Respectfully showeth,—That your petitioners are land-owners and cultivators of paddy and grass fields who depend for their livelihood mainly upon the produce of the fields farmed out or cultivated by them.

2. That in many cases your petitioners have even borrowed capital to enable them to defray the expenses of cultivating and sowing their fields.

3. That owing to the excessive rainfall at the beginning of the monoon this year, most of the crops were entirely washed away, and by the subsequent stoppage of the rain the rice crops have almost entirely failed.

4. That in consequence of the failure of these crops your petitioners have been reduced to extreme misery, and left without means, not only of providing for themselves and their families, but also of repaying the capital borrowed by them for tilling and sowing their fields.

5. That the condition of your petitioners is rendered more miserable by the general enhancement which has already taken place in the price of rice and other grain which form the staple food of your petitioners.

6. That your humble petitioners, therefore pray that your Excellency, compassionating their circumstances will be graciously pleased to give them at least some relief in their present misery by remitting the land-tax payable by them for the current year, as your petitioners are quite unable to pay it.

And your humble petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray for your Excellency's long life, happiness, and prosperity.

(Forwarded through the Collector of Tanna.)

(Sd.) R. M. PATHEL,
(Sd.) A. D. F. HENRIQUES.
(Sd.) J. P. PEREIRA,
and many others.

Oct. 10.

PROSPECTS IN OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

An official meeting is to be held at Dacca, over which Sir Alexander Mackenzie will preside, to consider fully the measures to be taken in view of the impending famine. The Lieutenant-Governor leaves Calcutta for Dacca on the 13th, 14th instant.

The District Board of Monghyr has voted Rs. 10,000 for opening relief-works in the district, the wages to be paid in grain, the amount varying according to the age and sex of the labourer.

The latest season reports from the Mysore Province, showing the progress of agricultural operation, the state of the standing crops, the prospects and probable outturn of the harvest, and the serious damage done to the crops by insects or other natural calamities, are not very encouraging. Standing corps are whithering for want of rain in the following districts :—Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Kadur, and Chittaldrug. Hassan reports that the standing crops are in good condition in all taluqs of the districts except Chenroyapatam where rain is very much wanted. Shemoga and Kadur also want early rain. The Prime Minister will go on tour shortly through the affected parts of the province. The prices of food-grains are slowly but steadily rising in Bangalore Cantonment, the merchants catching the infection from the reports from Madras.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF CODE.

The Famine Relief Code for the Bombay Presidency was issued yesterday. Part I. deals with the work "Previous to Famine." Chapter I. dealing with "Duties of Revenue and Village Officers in Ordinary Times" is as under :—

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE TO RECORD STATISTICS OF THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1. Agricultural statistics, and information as to the economic condition of the people, shall be collected and digested in the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

SUBMISSION OF SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF INFORMATION.

2. If the system, for the supply of information periodically in normal times regarding prices, rainfall state of the crops and agricultural stock, and other circumstances from which the approach of scarcity and agricultural distress can be detected, is, or is considered, imperfect, it shall be the duty of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to submit to Government suggestions for the improvement of the system.

INSPECTION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SYSTEM.

3. whatever may be the system established for the normal supply of information of the characrer described in Section 2 above, it shall be the duty of the Director and of the Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture, to ascertain, by periodical inspection, that the system is, in normal times, being efficiently and properly worked in each District, and to report any defects in its working to the Collectors of Districts, and to such other authorities as Government may direct.

DISPOSAL OF SUGGESTICNS.

4. Any suggestions submitted under Sections 2 and 3 above shall be briefly noticed, with the orders passed thereon, in the Director's annual report.

COMPILATION OF FACTS AND STATISTICS DERIVED FROM THE SYSTEM.

5. It shall be the duty of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to compile and collate, periodically, the facts and statistics which are derived from the system established for the provision of the information of the character above described ; and for this purpose he shall have full access, under such rules as may be laid down by Government, to any statistical and agricultural returns and reports which are submitted by Collectors to the higher revenue authorities.

STATEMENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND EFFICIENCY OF EACH TRACT OF THE PRESIDENCY.

6. It shall be the duty of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to prepare from time to time, after an examination both of settlement reports and of other similar sources of information which may be available as well as of the information periodically collated in his own office, a statement of the agricultural circumstances of each tract of the Presidency, and of the measures, if any, which, in his opinion, are required to improve the agricultural efficiency there of ; and for this purpose he shall be authorised to obtain from the Collectors, from time to time such returns, as he may find necessary, based on the information embodied in the Circle Book which, understanding orders, is maintained by the Collectors.

MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE STATISTICAL ATLAS.

7. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture shall maintain, up to date, revising and re-editing it after every decennial census, the "Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency," with a map for each District (orizinally published in 1888, under Section 17 of the then existing Famine code) showing the areas which are liable to famine, the causes which make them so liable, their accessibility or otherwise for relief purposes, the economic condition of the population of such areas, and a rough forecast of the maximum number of persons, within each such area likely to require employment on relief works in time of famine.

SCHEDULE OF NORMAL AND ABNORMAL RATES.

8. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture shall prepare a schedule showing normal retail shop rates of the principal food-grains, in pounds and chhatanks per rupee* for representative marts of each District, and the rate, a rise to which will render report necessary under Section 11 : the rates shall be an average of ten years ; and they shall be revised whenever the Statistical Atlas, referred to in the preceding section, is revised, and shall be shown in the Atlas.

MAPS.

9. For all mapping purposes required in connection with this Code, other than that mentioned in Appendix II., use shall be made of the series of maps adopted for the statistical Atlas referred to in section 7 above ; the maps will be prepared by the Superintendent of the Government Photozincographic Office, Poona, who shall see that a sufficient stock of them, uncoloured, will be available to meet the demands of famine seasons.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT REVENUE OFFICERS AND THEIR SUBORDINATES.

10. (*a*) The Village Officers shall at once report to the Circle Inspectors the existence or prospect of any distress or failure of crops, fodder, or water-supply, or any unusual migration from or into their villages ; and they shall keep the Circle Inspectors informed of any change, whether for better or for worse, so long as the danger continues.

(*b*) Every Circle Inspector shall, in his weekly diary which is submitted to the Mamlatdar, specially notice all important facts bearing on the condition of the people, the cattle, and the crops, the supply of drinking water, the prevalence of diseases affecting man or beast, and any sudden or important rise or fall in the price of food-grains and fodder ; the rainfall in different parts of the circle must be described, care being taken to show whether it is seasonable and sufficient, or otherwise : the diary shall be sent, with the Mamlatdar's remarks, to the Sub-divisional Officer.

(*c*) For the purpose mentioned above, the Circle Inspectors shall maintain constant communication with the Village Officers under them ; and should there be any such break in the rain as to give cause for apprehension, they shall every week visit one or two large villages in different parts of their circles, and collect the requisite information from personal observation and inquiry.

(*d*) On the receipt of any unfavourable reports, the Mamlatdar, and, if necessary, the District Inspector shall at once proceed to the tract represented as affected, and communicate the result of his or their observations to the Sub-divisional Officer.

(*e*) On receipt of any report of a serious failure of crops being imminent or probable in any portion of his charge, the Sub-divisional Officer shall proceed forthwith to the spot, and report to the Collector the results of his personal observation.

(*f*) As provided in Taluka Form No. 37 of the Manual of Revenue Accounts, the Mamlatdars shall submit to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, periodical rain returns, taking special care to see that the particulars specified in para. 3 of the "remarks" are duly filled in, viz., as to whether the rainfall has been sufficient or otherwise, whether it has been particularly beneficial or injurious to any staple crop,—whether any defect or disease in crops is attributable to any particular fall or absence of rain for any period,—and whether the rain has promoted or retarded any agricultural operations ; and they shall make such additional remarks, as may be called for, as to the nature of the season and the state of the crops, specially noting any adverse circumstance or sign of distress which may be indicated in the diaries of the Circle Inspectors.

(*g*) The Collectors shall keep themselves informed of the condition and prospects of their Districts ; and it shall rest with them primarily to make any proposals for relief of distress affecting men or cattle, when, in their opinion, the necessity arises. In framing such proposals special care shall be taken to make timely recommendation for the suspension

nent in any part of his Division, he shall report the fact to Government in the Revenue Department, stating with reference to the Statistical Atlas referred to in Section 7 above.—

(1) the grounds of his belief;
(2) the area and population likely to be affected.
(3) the state of trade and communications in the affected area;
(4) the condition of the stocks of the staple food-grains, with their normal and their prevailing prices expressed in pounds and chhatanks per rupee;
(5) the sources from which supplies of food are likely to come in;
(6) the proposed measures of relief;
(7) the extent to which suspension or remission of collections of the land revenue and other relief of the kinds specified in Chapter X. Parts A and B, may be necessary;
(8) an estimate of the extra expenditure likely to be incurred, and how far local resources can meet it.

STRENGTHENING OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT BY THE CREATION OF A FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

23. When famine is found to be imminent, the Revenue Department of the Secretariat may be strengthened to deal with it, by the creation of a Famine Department under the control of a Secretary to Government.

DUTIES OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

24. (a) On the receipt of intimation from Government that famine is imminent, the Sanitary Commissioner shall at once take steps to collect special information.

(b) He shall, as soon as possible, personally inspect any locality where any symptoms of abnormal suffering are observable, and report to Government thereon, and advise Government as to strengthening the medical staff at places where pressure is likely to be felt.

(c) He shall especially direct his attention to the general state of the water-supply and sanitary conditions of the tract affected.

DUTIES OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS.

25. When famine is imminent, the District and Railway Superintendents of Police shall consult the Collectors and District Magistrates as to what extra force is likely to be required for duty at relief-works and poor-houses, for the escort of treasure required for the payment of labourers, for duty at railway stations, and for general duty on the line of rail; and, after such consultation, they shall take the necessary steps to obtain sanction to enlist the extra number of men required.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO BE INFORMED BY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL, OF THE APPROACH OF FAMINE AND ITS PROBABLE DIMENSIONS.

26. As soon as the approach of famine become definite, the Governor-in-Council will communicate to the Government of India all available information concerning it,—stating the area which is likely to be affected, the economic condition of that area in ordinary times, the numbers and classes of persons likely to require relief, the crops affected and the extent to which they may be expected to fail, the contingencies on which the probable duration of distress depends, the position of the affected area as to local trade, food-supply, and communications, the arrangements proposed for famine relief administration and relief-works, the extent to which suspension of collections of the land revenue may be necessary, the possible requirement of the services of officers from other provinces, and the financial position of the Local Government.

SHOULD GOVERNMENT IMPORT GRAIN?

The question as to whether Government should interfere with the ordinary course of trade by importing grain is being so widely ventilated at the present time, that a useful purpose may be served in referring to the records of the famine of 1876-77 to see the policy that prevailed and the causes which led to its adoption on that occasion. The report of the Famine Commission shows that the question of the importation of grain into the famine districts by Government was carefully discussed. The conclusion was arrived at that no such intervention was requisite. In weighing the matter Government considered that any decided movement on their part would be likely to act prejudicially on the trade, that if the merchants were led to expect that they would be subjected to the competition of the Government, they would withdraw; and as it was clear that, no matter how powerful the Government might be, and that on however extended a scale their efforts might be made, they could not hope to effect all that the trade, if it exerted itself, could do, it was held that it would be better for Government not to enter into the market at all; for though the Government might be able to do more than many merchants could do, they could not hope to effect so much as could be done by all of them. It was, therefore, publicly made known that Government would not in any way interfere with the grain-trade, or with the movements of grain, unless actually forced to do so by failure or supply, or by excessive extortion on the part of dealers, that they would buy nothing on their own account for importrtion into the affected districts though they were ready to enter into contracts for the delivery on their own works of food-suplies to their own labourers; that in fact they were not prepared to do more than to act through the trade on behalf of those who came upon their relief-works, and that they would not in any way, themselves, assume the position of traders and importers, so long as they could ensure the people on the works being supplied with food. From this decision the Bombay Government never departed, and it was in their opinion entirely justified by the event. "From the beginning to the end of the scarcity, the activity of private trade in grain was extraordinary." The Railway imported 267,863 tons into the distressed districts and 166,137 tons were carried by sea (mostly by small country craft), to the ports of the Konkan, and then by bullock-carts up the Ghats to the Southern Deccan. "Still larger imports would no doubt have reached the famine districts if the railway could have carried more," but their stock of engines and wagous was too small for the traffic. When the distress in July and August in Madras and the Nizam's territory entailed a strict further strain on the carrying power of the railway, it was found necessary to direct that a preference should be given to food-grains booked for the distressed districts, the transport of other grains being postponed till all these had been disposed of. The order was withdrawn in October. It caused considerable convenience to the trade of Bombay, upwards of 200,000 tons of grain and oil-seeds being, it was calculated, held back temporarily frem exportation.

These circumstances were greatly deplored, but could not possibly be averted by reason of the supreme law which regards the safety of a vast population, in danger of starvation, as paramount over all other considerations. It is possible, however, that arrangements may be devised for the future by which a stock of engines and wagons may be kept in the country sufficient to meet any strain of the kind, general efficiency of private trade. This was the only point in which Government attempted to interfere in any way in railway traffic. The suggestion that the rates of freight should be reduced so as to encourage importers was pressed upon it, but was rejected as undesirable. As to inland carriage from the railway stations to distant marts, it was asccertained, from enquiries made from the grain merchants, that any interference by Government with the transport arrangements, or indeed any direct attempts to aid the merchants in obtaining carriage would only have the effect of increasing the price of cart hire, and the Government were requested to let matters take their own course.

For fear, however, lest the supplies of forage should fail along the roads travelled by these carts, steps were taken for cutting and pressing grass in the hill tracts on the western ghats and storing it at suitable places, in the Sholapur, Kaladgi, and Dharwar districts. About 2,000 tons of fodder were thus prepared and stored, chiefly under the supervision of the Conservator of Forests, at a cost of Rs. 57,742; the provision, however, turned out to be unnecessary, and there was hardly any demand for the fodder, the realization by its sale amounting only to Rs. 10,704.

The only other case in which Government took any steps which were of the nature of interference with private trade was in Kaladgi. From the remoteness of this district, and the fact that it contains few Marwaries and Bunniah, the grain-stocks being chiefly held, and sold by the patels and kulkarnis of the villages, and by the more wealthy ryots, who manifested great reluctance to sell on any terms, it became necessary for Government to take exceptional steps. This was done by sending grain gradually, but not in large quantities, from Belgaum and also from Sholapur.

The quantity thus imported was only 3,000 maunds or a little more than 100 tons, and it cost Government Rs. 23,000 or about 11lbs. per rupee; the net loss was Rs. 2,600. "No doubt the traders could have thrown in the grain at a less cost; but still the result of the step was a beneficial, inducing the holders of grain to open their stores, and proving to traders that import, even to a tract so distant and so difficult of access, was possible and might be profitable. In some other cases similar ventures were undertaken on a small scale, by a local and principal committees, who imported a small quantity of grain when local stocks seemd to be low, and sold it at cost price to the poor of the town.

In another direction the resources and versality of trade were shown in remarkale way. After the rains began, the use of cattle for the carriage of grain was supplemented by human labour. Large number of persons were engaged both in carrying head-loads and in dragging laden carts. This had the further important consequence of setting free for employment in agriculture many cattle which would otherwise have been necessarily engaged in bringing food for the people. As a measure of encouragement, Government directed (Government Resolution No. 254 P., dated 23rd July 1877) that where practicable, without breach of engagements with toll farmers and contractors, exemptions from tolls and ferry charges should be granted to persons carrying grain, either by head-loads or in vehicles drawn by human labour. Special instructions were also issued for the protection of persons thus engaged.

DURBAR AT LATHI.

FAMINE RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS.

Our correspondent in the Lathi State writes to us:—The New Year's Durbar was held here on the morning of the 8th instant. News was already abroad that part of the business to be performed was to present to our Karbari Saheb, Rao Saheb Krishnalalbhai, a dress of honour pertaining to his permanent appointment to that responsible office. He has made himself so popular among the subjects by his genial, amiable. and obliging nature, that a large gathering was expected to attend. A large shamiana was pitched in front of the royal palace, which was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, banners, and evergreens, &c. Shortly before nine o'clock, the gentry of the town, State officials, and Bhayats, &c., were in the durbar on their appointed seats. At nine o'clock, his Highness Maharaja Thakore SahebShri Sursinhjee Bahadur arrived at the shamiana, accompanied by Kumar Shri Pratapsinhjee, the heir-apparent, and the Karbhari Saheb. The party of foot and mounted police in attendance presented arms as his Highness alighted from the carriage. His Highness was received at the entrance by the Revenue Officer, Mr. Atmarambhai, and conducted to the royal chair on a raised dais. New Year's salami was first received. It being over, at the request of the representatives of the Mahajan, Nagar Sheth Mavjeebhai presented to the Karbhari Saheb the following address on behalf of the subjects of this State, placed in an engraved silver cylinder, wrapped in a valuable piece of kinkhab:—Meherban Rao Saheb Krishnalalbhai Girdharilalbhai, Chief Karbhari Saheb, Lathi State,—We, the representatives of the subjects of this State, beg leave to present you this address with the permission of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb on the auspicious occasion which his Highness has availed of in to-day's durbar to present you a dress of honour of your permanent appointment as Karbhari of this State. Anyone may hardly be unaware of his Highness' very noble virtues, sympathy for the subjects, and zeal to administer pure justice. Our hearts are overflowed with unbounded joy when we see that the State is getting more and more prosperous under your wise counsel, co-operation, and exertions. You have adopted the best possible mode of commemorating the birthday of his Highness by passing on the day resolutions to do works of some public welfare. Everyone in consequence nearly awaits for the day, and ardently desires that H. H. may live a very long life to bring us such happy birthdays. It gives us undescribable pleasure to take here a note of the events of general welfare that were publicly declared to be done on the last birthday of his Highness, and on that of the heir-apparent, Kuncar Shri Pratapsinhjee. His Highness' birthday, 24th January 1896. A high school standard was opened in the English school, and expenditure was sanctioned for the addition of a teacher to the staff. Sanction was accorded to provide free meals according to medical wants to helpless in-door patients in the State Dispensary; an annual donation to the Haveli of the Vaishnava creed; a valuable piece of land for the erection of the temple of Mahalaxmi and for the shelter of pious ascetics was granted free of cost. A permanent annual donation to the Mahajan for the maintenance of maimed and unserviceable cattle. The opening of a State firm to lend money at a low rate of interest with a view to encourage commerce and industry, and for ameliorating the condition of farmers by granting takavi.

On the Birthday of the Heir-Apparent, Kumar Shri Pratapsinjee. 27th March, 1896.

Foundation of four scholarships, one of Rs. 15, and three of Rs. 12-8 each per mensem, to encourage college education. An annuity to Dr. Narayen Vishnu Gokhle, who preaches morality and religion by travelling from place to place. All these have been given effect to, and we are very much rejoiced to speak of their good result. Sir, you have much added to the beauty and convenience of the town by your unwearied efforts in lodging the lower sects of the community to separate quarters specially built for the purpose, which has much widened the street and made room for the erection of many nice buildings. Through your tact and foresight, you saw that the people of this place were very backward in trade and industry owing to their inability to outlay money. You have placed the subjects of this state under no small obligation in obtaining the permission of our generous Maharajah to open a State Banking firm to provide their pecuniary wants. Your schemes to improve the condition of the farmers, to lend them takavis, as well as by a personal inquiry you brought under cultivation much of the land, which remained waste, are each worthy of public commendation. Your foresight is apparent in opening relief-works in this time of scarcity all over the country for the maintenance of the poor of this State as well as of the neighbouring country who come in search of work. An equally noteworthy feature of your laudable administration is the purchase by the State of the ginning factory, an act which also forms an important faction in the commercial development of this place. The old system of levying mapa was very oppressive to the public at large. But the way in which you removed that check on free trade by proclaiming new rules on the last Dassera holiday have proved so much advantageous to traders and the public that we find no adequate words to express our full satisfaction. Conspicuous among your other good qualities, are your experience, amiableness, and kindness towards all. We are the more happy to see that the State grows more and more prosperous day by day from the time you have been in charge of the karbhar. Your administration is in every way successful, for which we offer you our heartfelt thanks, and wish for your health and prosperity. In conclusion, we pray to the Almighty, that he may grant a long life to our Maharaja Saheb, his family, and to you, that he may recognise the value of your wholesome advice. May your connection with us be of long duration. Amen ! ! !

His Highness, then on presenting to the Karbhari Saheb a rich dress of honour pertaining, to his appointment as Karbhari, delivered the following speech, eulogising his successful and promising career and the deep confidence of his Highness he had been able to secure:—

Gentlemen,—This day is a historical one for this State. The period of my deceased father's reign was not what we call an age of enlightenment. Kathiawar at that time did not enjoy complete peace, and the use of sword superseded the use of pen. The use of pen was unknown to sword-wielders, while penmanship had nothing to do with the sword. The sword being in full swing then, the pen-using "mehta" carried little weight with his profession; nor he was then in greater demand. But time sometimes alters with great rapidity. With the demise of my venerable father, there came on the British management over the State; the sword had to be sheathed, and pen pushed on to the front. The designation of "mehta" was changed into "manager." We all know what took place and what changes were effected during the period of the British management. Much, of course, has been done by it for the State; but at the time there was none to say "This State is mine," which in some measure retarded its progressive proclivities. Khan Bahadur Edulji Dosabhai, the last Manager, was appointed Karbhari; on my assuming the reins of my State. The same post passed under three designations in the course of a few years, viz., "mehta," "manager," and "karbhari." it short time afterwards the services of Mr. Edulji Dossabhai were required by the Agency, which necessitated his relinquishing the appointment here. The most profound task of selecting a Karbhari now devolved on me; but, thank God, I was spared the usual trouble attending the task of such selections. To come across a proper man for a proper place is a matter of good luck. It is a sign of future prosperity of the State, which obtained for us without much trouble what we wanted. Straight my attention was directed towards Rajman Rajeshri Krishnalal Girdharilal, whom I knew long since. I doubted whether he would give up his extensive practice as a pleader and accept this offer; but now we see him here, as he was eager to do as much as he can for this State, sacrificing his own interests to some extent. At a remote period "mehtas" were appointed; later on the designation of "managers" were given to them, but this, I understand, is the first instance of its kind for the Rule of Lathi to appoint a "Karbhari" of his own choice. It is for this reason that this day is both historical and auspicious for this State. The day of appointing Karbhari cannot be said to be always auspicious. Sometimes it proves to be the initiator of darkness in and calamities to the State. I feel, however, from what I have been able to see during the commencement of our new Karbhari's career, that this day is nothing but auspicious, and you, too, must have been similarly impressed. Six months or an year is comparatively as short a time as a day for State improvements. But who will not be delighted to see what has been done during this short period? In giving utterance to what has been effected it would be nothing but praising the Karbhari of my own selection, and to praise him is like praising myself, which would appear as self-aggrandisement. To be brief, if you have been satisfied I feel my life well spent up to this stage, and the efforts of my karbhari repaid. King and his subjects are the two important members of one body, pervaded with the same blood and nourished with the same element. Nothing can be more delightful to me, therefore, than to see my people in contentment. The happy union of the trinity composed of the ruler, his karbhari, and his subjects, is a matter of unwonted blissfulness; and, I implore the Almighty for its unbroken continuance, and if it please God to ensure it henceforth, no other more felicitous day was to come than to-day. Krishnalalbhai, I am greatly pleased to call you by the appellation of "Karbhari." The position of Karbhari appears to me much more responsible than my own. Defective as is the human nature, that of a king is still more likely to be so. What is most needed to him is to acquire the power of discerning human character, but its absence is all the more patent owing to certain circumstances; only because a king can see human vices, but in a contracted form, while virtues come before him under peacock's plumes. Whatever he does, is very seldom gainsaid. Few would be found to oppose his views. Even those who reply the question, "Is this your son?" by retorting "Is he yours, then?" assume grave courtesy before a King. He is thus presented with glittering guilt only, and few, if any, can look beyond it. Wherever such a state of things exists, it is the duty of his Karbhari to try to extricate his master from the labyrinth; but it requires sharpness on his part, else he himself is likely to be ensnared in the same entanglement. Profligacy of the ruler should be compensated with frugality by his Karbhari and *vice versa*. Some Karbharies do this even at the risk of their own office, but they never forsake their own policy of administration. Such a Karbhari is the real Karbhari, and every State and country should have such Karbharies. Circumstances here are favourable to you in following the above maxim, inasmuch as you know me very well, and you do not, besides, aim at accummulating wealth. Having said this much, I bestow on you, this dress of honour, together with grave responsibilities; carry them on lifelong with the same cheerfulness with which you have accepted them. May God be propitious to you, and I wish that you may be long spared for the welfare of this State.

At the conclusion of the speech, his Highness declared that orders were issued to give extra allowance to State employes of the lower rank on account of the unusual high prices of the corn; secondly, that a Durbar shop will be opened to sell corn to the poor at moderate prices, the loss being borne by the State.

In accepting it, the Karbhari Saheb expressed his sense of gratefulness for the honour done to him in the following terms:—

Akhand Brandh Pratap, Khudavind Maharaja, Thakore Saheb Sursinhji Bahadur,—May it please your Highness,—Whatever your Highness spoke about me on this occasion of bestowing the dress of honour, entrusting me with the responsible post of Karbhari of this State, shows nothing but magnanimity of your Highness' heart. Your Highness' power of discernment is admitted on all hands, and I regard this day as the most fortunate one for me, since your Highness takes this opportunity of giving public expression to your Highness' high sense of recognizance of my services, though of a short duration. It is on account of your Highness' zeal, liberality, and unceasing readiness to fulfil obligations as a king, that such facts of welfare of the people and of State interests have been done after my taking charge of the Karbhariship of this State; and my humble efforts therein are nothing but within the bounds of my true loyal duties. Ever since I have had the honour of coming in contact with your Highness, I have been so freely favoured with marks of love and kindness, that I feel not a little any loss in my profession as a pleader, and it is on account of that kindness only that I placed myself under your Highness' service when asked for, little caring for what I might suffer pecuniarily or otherwise. Moreover, my gratitude for your Highness' unflinching steadiness in selecting me as one worthy of your Highness' trust is only to be repaid by my acts of true and loyal services; and on my fulfilling these words only shall I consider the real aim of my life achieved. The great advantage that I have in doing my duty is this, that your Highness personally takes pains to look to all matters, large and small, attentively, and gives valuable advise after deeply meditating over them. All these things tend to prompt me with double force. It is universally acknowledged, my most respected Maharaja Saheb, that your Highness is learned, just, and one of the best writers of this age. Very few princes are found to have been endowed with such literary attainments. Looking to age and experience, your Highness' lucid style of writing, calling that of eminent politicians, shows that this power is nothing but Godsent-gift, and I thank the Almighty God for giving me such an opportunity of coming in contact with a prince gifted with such endowments; and it is a matter of great pride to me that my prince shines forth with such rare and exalted qualities. Your Highness has been pleased to say that your Highness had, at the time of appointing me, entertained hopes fully trusting that I shall come out a loyal and well-wishing Karbhari of the State, and those hopes, your Highness says, have been realized. The very satisfaction of your Highness with my services is to me an ample and adequate remuneration for them; and, at this moment, my heart is full of joy to know that I have been successful so far in my humble efforts. In conclusion, I only wish that may God grant your Highness long life, that I might fulfil my part under your Highness, meriting your Highness, confidence still further, which I have gained by my humble efforts in the interests of the State and the public. With gratefulness to your Highness I have the happiness to accept this dress of honour. Representatives of the Mahajan,—I must now reply to your address. I accept, with the permission of His Highness' the address that you present me on behalf of the public of this State, at this time of the bestowal by his Highness of the poshak of my permanent appointment as Karbhari, and beg leave to say that I am highly pleased to find your noble views for me embodied in it. It is still but the commencement of my career, and really speaking our learned, clever, and benevolent Maharaja Saheb is entitled to the encomiums you profusely offer for the acts of public utility that have been done during it, and that similar allusion has been made in the address, too, shows that you fully understand how an administration can turn out successful. You know that a Karbhari, with all his cleverness, diligence, and popularity, can hardly effect anything to his satisfaction, if a ruler be void of similar qualities and other high virtues as said above, and if he be unmindful to good projects of his Kharbari. You have praised me my advice to his Highness in founding scholarships for encouragement to education, in adding the last standard of high school, in giving grants-in-aid to public places of charity, and in opening a banking firm by the durbar to encourage trade and agriculture, and such other things. I have only this much to say in this respect, that I have done nothing more than my duty. Zeal and assistance of the ruler, as I said above, are essentially required to carry out works of public utility. Not only that, but many a time, the co-operation of the public is also required, and I trust that I shall never lack such a co-operation on your part in the works that have been begun and shall hereafter be taken in hand. On such occasions, you will kindly suggest me such things as you might think proper, and which, I assure you, shall be duly attended to. I am much obliged for your expressing favorable views on behalf of yourself and the subjects as their representatives. Our gracious ruler is ever ready to do all that can be done for the peace and comfort of the people of this State, and rest assured that I shall never be wanting in my duty to carry out these wishes of his Highness. I have a great desire to place before his Highness such schemes essential to be done by the State for your welfare. May God the Almighty give me strength of mind, and pray that he might always assist me in my endeavours during the tenure of my office to promote your loyalty towards our ruler and his filial love in return.

Some poems-especially composed for this auspicious occasion were then recited, and some more speeches made, followed by the distribution of attar and pan, and the presentation of floral garlands and bouquets, which being over the durbar dispersed in great enthusiasm and eclat.

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM.

The following is the list of passengers arrived, yesterday afternoon, per Australian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehum, Captain G. Costanzo:—

FROM TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Algeo, Miss	Laboranti, Revd
Ahrens, Mr and Mrs T	Lougland, Mr
Ahrens, Mrs and Mrs W	Lang, Mr S
Bancroft, Mr	Malet, Miss St
Davis, Mr	Minck, Mr
Dirlam, Mr	Newberry, Mr
Douglas, Mr and Mrs	Orlebar, Mr G C
Doig, Mr and Mrs	Patwk, Mr S P
Gager, Mr E	Prange, Mr F
Gavin, Major	Porter, Mrs
Gaswalla, Mr	Portor, two Misses
Garrobi, Revd	Prati, Mr A
Gray, Mr and Mrs	Stuart, Mr
Gampertz, Mr H	Schutte in Hofe, Dr
Hall, Mr F C	Young, Major
Jost, Mrs C	Zellweger, Mr F

FROM PORT SAID.

Gorghion, Mr L	Joannon, Mr T

FROM ADEN—Roots, Mr, Mrs, and 2 children

FROM KARACHI—Stranach, Mrs

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London. and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY was spent by the Viceregal party in seeing the local sight of Ulwar. The Viceroy inspected the Imperial Service Regiments, which, paraded 1,100 strong under the command of the Maharaja in person. Lady Elgin visited the Dufferin Hospital and the palace. In the afternoon there was a garden party at the Bini Bilas palace and in the evening their Excellencies left by special train for Ajmere.

THE following appointments, vice Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I.C.S., retired, have been made:—Mr. C. B. Winchester, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector. Mr. E. Gray, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector, from the date on which his services are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

MR. R. J. SHARMAN, acting Assistant Collector of Abkari, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. E. H. AITKEN, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

THE Notification dated the 12th October, granting furlough for eleven months and sixteen days to Mr. E. H. Moscardi, I.C.S., District Judge, Kanara, has been cancelled.

ON the return to duty of Mr. S. B. Doig, M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, will be posted to the Indus Right Bank Division. Mr. H. G. Palliser, M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, to the Southern Division. Mr. A. Davidson, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Poona District.

THE Honourable Mr. John Jardine, Judge of the Bombay High Court, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE following appointments have been made:—Major G. E. Hyde-Oates to be substantive pro tem. Political Agent, Cutch. Captain J. Davies to be substantive pro tem. Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Lieutenant J. W. B. Merewhether to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted privilege have for one month from the 6th November or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. During his absence, Mr. H. Geil, Deputy Commissioner, will act as Commissioner, Mr. J. Crummy, to act as Deputy Commissioner, vice Mr. Gell.

COLONEL W. COOKE, Administrative Commissariat Officer for Burma, and the senior Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, on the Madras List, has been appointed Commiesary-General, Madras Command, in succession to Colonel E. A. Bruce, who will vacate the appointment on the 6th January next, on succession to Colonel's allowance.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 10,000 from their reserve for military works for the current financial year, for expenditure on the Khagan Valley Road. After the complaints that have been recently heard of the damage suffered by the road by floods, during the last few months, this would seem to be an excellent application of funds.

IT has been decided by the home authorities to reduce the tour of foreign service of officers of the Army Medical Staff in India, as well as in all the Colonies, from six to five years.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 57,824 for the construction of a new Protestant Church at Jhansi. The cost of the work will be met partly from Imperial Civil Works Funds and partly from contributions by the N.-W. P. Government, the Indian Midland Railway, and the Lord Bishop of Lucknow.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the erection of a drinking fountain in memory of the late Mr. D. Panioty, C. I. E., who filled the post of Assistant Private Secretary to many successive Viceroys, at the north-west corner of the Calcutta maidan, opposite Esplanade Row East and facing Government House.

IT is being already suggested in the Punjab that Mr. C. M. Rivaz, who was well up in the running for the Lieutenant-Governorship, is the most likely man to succeed Mr. Macworth Young when the latter's time comes to give up Mysore. One can scarcely suppose, however, that the Political Department would relish this assignment in permanence of one of their most desirable appointments to the Punjab Commission. Sir James Lyall was taken from a purely civil work in the Punjab to bide his time at Mysore until the Lieutenant-Governorship should be ready for him. It has been Mr. Macworth Young's agreeable fate to go through the same stages, and now apparently Punjab opinion demands that Mr. Rivaz, too should try Mysore, presumably until Lahore is ready for him. It is not easy to detect the connection between the two places; and Political Officers can hardly be expected to allow that the fact that two Punjab officers have of late years held the Southern India Residency constitutes a reason for the selection of yet a third.

THE Insignia of Companion of the Order of the Bath was presented on Monday morning to Colonel W. Hope Meiklejohn, C. B., C. M. G., Colonel on the Staff at Fyzabad. The presentation was made by Major-General Corrie Bird, C. B., Commanding the Oudh District, at a full-dress divisional parade. The troops were drawn up to form three sides of a square, and General Bird, after a few well chosen remarks, presented the decoration. The troops then marched-past.

ON Monday morning at Alwar the Viceroy inspected the Imperial Service Regiments. The parade was commanded by the Maharaja in person who wore the uniform of a Colonel of a Lancer Regiment. The Viceroy, accompanied by Colonel Melliss and his staff, drove down the line. The parade state showed 450 cavalry and 650 infantry on parade, while a considerable number of the latter were engaged on duty at the Residency. The parade was admirably executed, and at the conclusion the Viceroy congratulated the Maharaja and the officers commanding the two regiments on their steadiness and precision on parade. The smartness of both regiments left nothing to be desired. Captains Cox, Cookson, and Peyton, and Colonel Tate were present on parade.

THE committee of enquiry into the typhoid outbreak at Bishop Cotton's School has been finally constituted as follows:—The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Younghusband, Dr. Shearer, and Dr. Coutts. The committee will commence their work during the current week.

GEORGE GALLOWAY, who, with the aid of two constables, levied blackmail on a native wayfarer by personating a police officer, at Agra, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the constables have got one year each.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR BINDON BLOOD, K.C.B., having returned from leave, has resumed command of the Bundelkhand District, from Brigadier-General Turner who returns to Fyzabad.

"THE morning of the 6th and 7th," writes a correspondent, "were marked by sharp frost in Ootacamund, especially on Saturday, when the stand pipes were frozen and water could not be drawn till the sun rose and thawed them."

VETERINARY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL POYSER, D. S. O., Inspecting Veterinary Officer, has arrived at Rawalpindi, and is now inspecting the horses of the mounted branches stationed in that cantonment. He will finish his work in Rawalpindi on the 12th, and then proceeds to Kohat.

SINCE the recent outrage at Fort Sandeman, when one of the 40th Pathans ran amok, many conflicting rumours have been afloat, and even now it appears strange to those on the spot that the acts could have been the deed of one man; but it is satisfactory to learn, from the detailed account, which we publish to-day from our correspondent, who has made the most careful inquiries, that there is absolutely no evidence of any sort to implicate any other person.

SEVERAL changes have occurred amongst the Veterinary officers, whose turn for a tour of foreign service would have brought them out to India during the present trooping season. Veterinary-Major Whitfield and Veterinary-Captain Moore have been sent to the Cape, for service in Matabeleland. Veterinary-Majors Durrant and Davis, who were both under orders for this country, have effected exchanges with Veterinary-Majors Powell and Rayment.

A PROGRAMME of cold weather tours among the Yindus, Chinboks, Chinmes and other tribes inhabiting the hills between the Pakokku district and Arrakan is now being worked out. Three parties will be despatched, one from Arrakan and two from Pakokku. The party from Arrakan will be under Mr. Greenstreet, District Superintendent of Police, with an Intelligence officer and a Survey officer, and will have an escort of 100 rifles of military police. Mr. Ross, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Duncan, Inspector of Police, each with a survey party and 100 military police will enter the country from the Pakokku side. The principali objects of the expedition are, first, to punish certain Chinboks and Yindus, who raided our villages last year, and secondly to explore and survey a belt of hills which has not yet been mapped in and of which very little is known. No serious opposition is anticipated, and except in the case of the few villages concerned in the raiding, the proceedings will probably be of an entirely peaceful and friendly character. There are also some doubtful questions of boundary to be settled. Strong parties are being despatched to be on the safe side, as very little is known of the tribes to be visited.

THERE will be but little work done by Intelligence Officers in Burma during the present cold season. Captain Couchman goes to the Northern Shan States, and will probably accompany the Superintendent on tour, and Lieutenant Rigby may visit the Chin Hills. These two officers will most probably be the only members of the Intelligence Branch in the field in Burma this season. The work has been so well done during the past ten years that little remains for this Department to do in Burma.

IN these days of general over-work and bustle, remarks the *Pioneer*, one may confess without shame to a sense of regret on hearing that any of the few sinecure appointments still left in the country have fallen into the hands of the reformer. Such has just been the fate of the Kurnool Judgeship in the Madras Presidency which from being the single haven of rest still remaining to the Madras judiciary is to be levelled up to the requirements of the age and the standard of surrounding charges. Kurnool, which abuts on the Nizam's dominions and forms part of the territory known as the Ceded Districts, is a miserably poor country, always first to feel (as it is now doing) the touch of scarcity. The population, which includes a comparatively large element of Mahomedans for Southern India, cannot afford the luxury of litigation, and hence the District Judge has always had a very easy time of it. It is said that he can always get through his month's work within the first ten days or fortnight of the month; the climate is not bad, there is a railway in these days within 20 miles of the town and a two months' vacation during the hot weather. Under these circumstances the appointment was one to be kept in sight by such Judges as were not ambitious of High Court honours; but its repose has now been disturbed by the needs of the neighbouring district of Bellary. The judicial work of Bellary appears to have been as much in redundance as that of Kurnool was in defect. Petitions came in upon the Government from the inhabitants complaining of the delays of the law, and on the recommendation of the High Court the Government have adopted the obvious expedient of imposing upon the Judge of Kurnool the tittle and the duties of Additional Judge of Bellary. No longer will that favoured officer be able to spend the last three parts of every month watching the rising of wreaths from his cheroot and dreaming of dinner or his pay-bill. Instead of that when his own work is despatched he will be perpetually bustling backwards and forwards to the neighbouring headquarters. The change was clearly inevitable: but it would not be altogether a bad thing perhaps if each provincial Government could reserve one really genuine sinecure for the employment of officers who could be trusted to utilise their spare time in science, or Sanskrit.

NOW that India has to look for a time to foreign countries for some portion of her food-supply, it is interesting to note what is happening in the matter of wheat-export from America. According to the mail papers the grain traffic for the second week in October was enormous. The deliveries at Chicago were 12 million bushels as compared with 8 millions in the preceding week, while the shipments for Europe rose by 80,000 tons. The railways were doing their best to deal with the traffic, and it was calculated that if sufficient waggons could be provided the exports from Chicago during the whole month would exceed 100 million bushels, the record in past years having been 120 millions. At Baltimore the shipments were so great that ocean freights had risen two cents per bushel: 123 vessels mostly laden with grain, had cleared from that port in two months as against 93 in the corresponding period of last year, and ships had been chartered as far ahead as March. The wheat-growing States of the West were pouring their produce into the market, the demand being almost unprecedented. No reference is made to direct shipments to India, but England is the half-way house between America and the East, and the cargoes sent to London and Liverpool can be reshipped to this country. If the pressure of famine in India becomes extreme during the next few months we may reasonably expect that American wheat in abundance will be sent eastwards, and there is already news of the first shipload being due a few days hence.

MESSRS. JOHN AND CO.'s new spinning mills at Agra, were opened on Monday afternoon by Mr. Rose, the Commissioner. The Agra Mills contain eighteen thousand spindles, and with the ginning factory and flour mills being erected have cost ten lakhs. The work was commenced in October last year, 800 hands having been employed. The same number will find constant employment in the mills. Mr. Rose, in opening the mills referred to the immense advantages such enterprises must confer upon the destrict, especially in times of scarcity. It was to the extension of such enterprises they must look for improvement in the standard of comfort and material condition among the Indian people. As a representative of the people of Agra, he said the city must recognise the great advantages Messrs. John and Co. were conferring upon it, and hoped that unlike previous enterprises of the same sort they would secure a liberal return for the capital invested. He desired publicly to thank Mr. Edwin John for the services he had rendered as a Municipal Commissioner in connection with the distress, and to thank the firm for the liberal pecuniary aid to the famine fund. The Commissioner then started the machinery.

AN interesting lecture was delivered on Monday evening by the Rev. Father Lafont, at the hall of the University Institute Calcutta on the Rontgen rays. It was illustrated by means of several highly successful experiments. The lecturer announced that he had received a communication yesterday from a doctor in France informing him that a new power had been discovered in the Rontgen rays and had been put into practice in some hospitals. This new power was that the rays not only revealed certain conditions within the human body but had the effect of reducing tuberculosis, and revealed calculus. Father Lafont explained that these results were due to the exceedingly rapid vibrations of the rays which give a thoroughly good shaking to the organic particles.

NOTICE is given in the Travancore *Gazette* that 1,450 acres of waste land in the Minachel Taluq, suitable for coffee and tea cultivation will be put up to auction at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trevendrum, and sold subject to the annual payment of the assessment of 12 annas per acre, to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 10 per acre on Wednesday the 3rd February, 1897.

THE revival of trade in America is already making its influence felt at Calcutta, several leading firms here having received enquiries and large orders for jute both raw and manufactured.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ENTRY UPON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

INPERATRIX VS. MANMALI ZAVER AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. L. Robertson, first class magistrate of Ahmedabad, who convicted the four accused of unlawfully entering upon a B. B. and C. I. Railway line, section 122 of Act 9 of 1890, and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of four annas. Mr. N. V. Gokhale (for the Hon. Mr. C. N. Setalvad) appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

In this case the Railway police laid a complaint of criminal trespass under section 447 of the Indian Penal Code, and of unlawfully entering Railway premises under section 122 of the railway Act 9 of 1890, against the four appellants and another, who was acquitted and discharged. The magistrate said that, even believing all the evidence for the prosecution to be true, there was nothing whatever to show that criminal trespass had been committed. There was no evidence of an intention to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult, or annoy any one. No charge of criminal trespass had, therefore, been framed against the accused, and the case reduced itself to one of unlawful entry. The story for the prosecution was this. On the 1st March last, Chotalal, a muccadum in the engineering department of the railway, was going in his trolly from Ahmedabad towards Sabarmati. When he got opposite the Ragnagur Mill, he observed the accused working on the line. They were cutting an iron pipe to be fitted into a reservoir. He told them to stop and went on. He observed them still at work, and

NATURE AND SCIENCE.

BY GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

EXTERMINATION OF THE WILD BIRDS.

AN agitation is going on at this very moment against the massacres in Turkey, and the final extermination of the poor Armenians, which I greatly fear will all end in "blether" and smoke. We in this country are just like the kind-hearted gentleman who, when he sees a dog being ill-used by a cruel and cowardly master, is content to stand a good way off and shout "Shame!" but never attempts to advance and wrench the cudgel from the ruffian. While, as regards the Armenians, the public must needs be content to wait events, the kind-hearted, the lovers of nature, of green woods and bird song, may turn their attention to the preservation of the song-birds and birds of utility in this country. This is not intended to be a sentimental par, by any means—we all know how terrible it would be to have a birdless Britain, and how soothing and calmative to the tired brain-worker is a walk in the cool green country in spring or summer while every copse and hedge or wood is alive with the sweet voices of happy birds; no, what we want is action. But we of the Bird Protection Society and other well-meaning associations are all but powerless if the people do not help us. As I write a great hulking fellow is passing down road there with a well-laden box of our most beautiful wild birds. Why should I try to appeal to his feelings or threaten him? He would only laugh in my face, and tell me I have no power, because it is the "open season." And still I know that our birds are slowly and surely being exterminated.

THE SAME IN GERMANY.

Yes, the same, but even worse. The bird kingdom in that country is nearly exterminated (at Stuttgart.) Redstarts, linnets, wrens, blackcaps, &c., are all absent, and although here and there a blackbird may be heard singing, that is about all. Surely it would be indeed sad to think that there should be no remedy for this state of affairs. But I myself do not quite despair. The law should interfere to protect them. It is no good saying there is a close season; bird-catchers or stealers only stand by to descend upon the country from London and other great cities the very day it ends; it is a gala day for these ruffians. They come down in larger force, and even on Sundays, the land swarms with them. It should be made penal to rob and destroy the wild birds all the year round. The birds are the property of the public, and that public should be given a chance at least of protecting itself. I hope to have something further to say on this matter another day.

MILK.

Considering the national importance of milk as an article of diet, it is somewhat strange that the laws concerning its sale and delivery in shops or dairies are not more stringent. I do not for a moment impute any blame to the farmers or milk-sellers themselves. They do but according to their light, and cannot be expected to pose as men of science. It is the bounden duty of men of science, however, to teach even the law-makers, and having been warned, the Legislature should do all it can, and that is very much to protect the people. It is the duty, moreover, of scientific journalists to warn the public. In France, where, it is said, they do things better, sterilised milk may be bought at shops as easily as a bottle of wine. It can be obtained in our own cities, but not so easily. There is the greatest of danger to health from permitting chemicals or any so-called disinfectant in milk "to make it keep," as it is called. The last and most dangerous adulteration is chromate of potash. This in France, at least, is used, despite the fact that after partaking of this cruelly-poisoned milk deaths with the most agonising symptoms have frequently occurred. It is nice to have a glass of milk from the counter of a clean and elegant dairy in London or elsewhere, but you see that danger may lurk in the cleanest of glasses. There are no two articles of diet more largely consumed than milk and butter, and both should be the purest that it is possible to procure. How many illnesses and deaths occur every year in our country from adulterated milk and butter it would be next to impossible to say. Nevertheless, the Adulteration Act cannot be too severely enforced. Happy are they who live in the country, where they can obtain milk and butter from the farmer, who seldom, if ever, adulterates.

ANOTHER QUACK UNEARTHED.

The law does all it can now to protect the poorer and more indigent of the people from the claws of the quack, considering an ignorant person is little better than a baby. Says "Science Siftings"—there is a delicate line over which quacks may not tread; we wish it were more delicate, so that more quacks might be tripped up by it. At the Bristol Police Court, a few days ago, Master—for we can hardly style a callow youth of eighteen Mr.—Francis William Jackson was brought before the magistrates, charged with pretending to be a doctor and surgeon. He wisely pleaded guilty. It appeared that Jackson came to Bristol last summer, advertised freely, and set up a surgery. He exhibited a brass plate, on which the word "Doctor" was prefixed to his name, and he used this title on his letters and posters. For the defence, it was pointed out that Jackson had a taste for studying medicine, and had made the acquaintance of a quack doctor, with the result that he had become imbued with the idea that he could cure people as well as others. The ingenious youth was fined £5 and £5 costs, or condemned to two months in prison.

OUR FRIEND THE CYCLE.

All who have legs do, or ought to look upon the cycle as a trusty friend, and even those who are deprived of those necessary lower adpendages often work machines by the arms alone. I do not write this par, to bring forward any new ailment introduced thereby. The avoidance of spurting and violent exercise will enable people to steer clear of all these, but, I believe, that somewha more scientific way of riding may yet be learned which will increase our pleasure at less cost of wear and tear of body. For instance, it may not be generally known that we are nearly all of us stronger in one leg than another, that is, not only right-handed but right-footed. Cyclists, then, should see that the left lim does its full share of work. The right crank of a bicycle long in use is nearly of always more worn than the left. Another thing I wish to say is that some agitation should be got up anent the excessive charges of railway companies for the conveyance of our machines. Of course they look upon cycling as an enemy. In France and Germany, and now in many parts of America, cycles are charged at an almost nominal rate. Why should not Britain follow the example of these countries? Or the railway companies here be compelled to treat cycles as luggage?

MEAT-EATING.

The associations of vegetarians are acting, I think, on no sentimental fad in their endeavours to reduce the numbers of meat-eaters in this country; It is a fact known to medical men that the health of thousands would be improved if they could be got to give up meat, or at least reduce the consumption thereof. Gross meat-eaters may look rosy, but I question, if they are ever—after the age of thirty or forty—perfectly healthy. If their diet is not accompanied by a great deal of exercise they become gross in body and foul in blood. Unwittingly, I believe, yet none the less sincerely. Dickens did much injury by describing one of his heroes as "a pimply-faced vegetable-eating looking customer." Pimples are more often seen in the meat-eater than on the faces of the vegetarian. Let anyone who suffers from dyspepsia reduce his "pound of flesh" for a week or two, and see if he does not feel lighter, happier, jollier, and carry a cleaner tongue. More on this subject anon.

LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE.

The tongue is one of the best helps a docter has in his endeavours to get an insight into the state of the patient's health. It is a sign, too, that can be read by almost anyone, and ought to be read every day by those who value health. The healthy tongue is not a thick one, it is extremely mobile; it should be the same colour all over its surface, and not indented at the edges or marked by patches of red. The true colour is a kind of palish pink, just about the same, in fact, as that observable of the tongue of a healhy dog. No one can possibly be in good form if the tongue be too pale, too thick indented or white and furry. When a thick tongue is not only white but tremulous matters are in bad way indeed. If brown there is liver trouble, and that should be seen to.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* states that a sensational event occurred at the recent Darjeeling races of which no mention was made. At the second day's meeting a book-maker were riding in a race. They crossed the two horses collided and fell upon gave the bookmaker a sound thrashing whip, with the result that both left the course. The assault took place after nearing the winning post, and before the spectators. Subsequently, it believes, the Cap tain tendered a bet the bookmaker insisted upon a which was not given and the latter the matter in the hands of a Calcutta with instructions to file an action against in the Darjeeling Court. The guarantees the accuracy of his

whatever cause arising may be quickly cured. Vital Invigorator is a combination of the most powerful tonics known—such as Damiana, Kola, etc.—and possesses curative properties of a valuable character in all cases of nervous Waste. As a tonic and stimulant for Convalescents, Always superior to anything of the kind imported. Price, 2/6 Bottle By Post if desired. KEMP and Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 10th November were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 9th, 7 feet against 7 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Crops damaged by drought in Dadu, Johi and Kohistan, by blight in Mirpur Batoro, by rats in Jati and Shahbandar, and by locusts in Tatta, Kohistan, Karachi, Jati and Shahbandar. Preparation for rabi sowings in progress. Cattle healthy except in Sehwan and Kotri. Fodder scarce in Dadu and Kohistan. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—Threshing continues. Rabi cultivation in progress. Locusts in Guni Taluka, causing slight damage. Cattle healthy except in one taluka.

Thar and Parkar.—Probable outturn of kharif crops 14 annas, Rabi cultivation in progress. Locusts in two talukas, causing slight damage.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 7th November 1896.—No rain throughout the district during week. Reaping of bajri and jowari nearly completed. Sowing of wheat and cotton in progress. Standing crops damaged by locusts in a few villages of the Dhandhuka Taluka. Condition of fodder supply fair. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices continue rising.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops approaching completion. Gram and wheat sowings to moderate extent progressing. Price of maize fallen in Dohad from 26 to 27 seers, and stationary elsewhere. Bavto has become cheaper everywhere. Fodder supply ample. Agricultural stock healthy. Grain supplies sufficient for the present. Labourers find sufficient employment for the present.

Kaira.—(For week ending 7th November 1896).—No rain during week. Cutting and reaping of bajri and other crops in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices are somewhat lowered, the decrease in this week for bajri being 5 per cent. and for rice 6 per cent. Locusts have injured the cereal crops in some of the villages of Mehmadabad and Borsad talukas.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in Jambusar, Vagra, Anklesvar and petha Mahal Hansot. Sowing operations completed. Wheat and jowari crops greatly damaged in Vagra Taluka by insects called 'Khapedi.' Cold during the week was favourable to young rabi crops in Broach Taluka. Standing crops urgently need a smart shower of rain. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue high.

Surat.—(For week ending 7th November 1896).—No rain during week. Reaping of rice, kodra and nagli in progress. Cotton, til and sugarcane in good condition. Juwar withering in some places. Wheat and pulses middling. Probable outturn of rice 8 to 12 annas. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices have undergone little change.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Reaping of jowari commenced. Cotton picking in progress. Standing crops withering except those in irrigated lands. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in bagayet land and retarded elsewhere for want of moisture. Grass scanty. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices generally steady.

Nasik.—(For week ending 9th November 1896).—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted throughout the district. Reaping of kharif crops almost completed, but sowing of rabi crops delayed in jirayat lands for want of rain. Fodder supply insufficient except in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas. Cattle are being sent out for grazing from some villages in the Niphad Taluka. Prices rising.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 4th, 3° warm from 5th to 8th and 4° warm on 9th and 10th. Vapour in air excessive except on 9th, when it was normal. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—No rain during week. Reaping of early crops nearly finished and that of late crops commenced. Fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Price stationary except at Bassein, where they have slightly risen.

Kolaba.—No rain during week. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed in Mangaon, progressing in Mahad and parts of Roha and Alibag. Reaping of rice crops continues, and completed in places. Prices of food-grains not risen this week. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Reaping of early crops completed and that of late crops in progress. Agricultural prospects not improved. Cattle healthy except in Rajapur, Sangameshvar and Khed.

Poona.—No rain during week throughout the district. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Karif crops being dried up and rabi sowing retarded for want of rain, fodder supply scarce except in the Purandhar and Junnar talukas. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Prices high.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Bagayet sowing in progress. Reaping of bajri almost completed. Jowari in jirayat lands withering. Insects injuring jowari and other rabi crops in parts of Shrigonda, Sangamner and Akola. Cattle being brought to market in Parner, Shevgaon and Kopargaon. Fodder supply very scarce. Condition of agricultural stock deteriorating. Prices very high.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 7th November 1896).—No rain during week. Rain wanted throughout the district. Reaping of bajri and rice in progress in some places in Sangola Taluka. Young rabi crops standing in some fields are withering for want of rain, but people have become almost hopeless about it. Prospects discouraging. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in a poor condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Karmala and Pandharpur, and rise in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—No rain during week. Standing crops withering and rabi sowing retarded for want of rain. Prices ri-ing.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Season for rabi sowing almost over. Fodder very dear and scarce. Standing crops dried up. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Prices of food-grains vary between 21 and 26 pounds per rupee. Famine inevitable.

Belgaum.—No rain throughout the district. Rain badly wanted. Crops mostly dried up. Rabi sowings retarded. Agricultural prospects bad. Prices extremely high. Fodder supply insufficient. Scarcity of drinking water in Parasgad Taluka.

Dharwar.—No rain during week; it is badly wanted, especially in Gadag, Ron and Navalgund talukas. Prices of food-grains rising. Fodder insufficient in eastern parts of district. Cattle moving towards forest tracts of Kanara.

Kanara.—No rain during week throughout the district. Rain indispensable for second crop and gardens. Early rice harvest nearly completed. Preparation of ground for second crop progressing. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices rising.

Rajkot.—Sowing of wheat and gram completed. Harvesting of bajri and jowari continues. Bajri, jowari, wheat and gram, 20, 24, 18 and 18 lbs. respectively per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Harvesting of kharif crops generally completed. Water and fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock in a fair condition. State of crops unsatisfactory. Scarcity of fodder felt throughout Baroda territory. Prices rising.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 12.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr John Jardine, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R S Pottinger acted as Administrator of the Porbandar State, in addition to his own duties as acting Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, from the 1st to the 27th Aug 1896 inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the temporary promotions ordered in Govt Notification No 613, dated the 12th Sept 1895 should cease from the date Mr P S V FetzGerald proceeds on leave, and to make the following appointments:—Major G E Hyde-Cates to be sub pro tem Political Agent, Cutch; Capt J Davies to be sub pro tem Second Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; and Lieut J W B Merewether to be sub pro tem. Fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R H Vincent, C I E, Commr of Police, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month frrm the 6th Nov 1896 of subsequent date as he may avail himsife of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr Vincent of pending further orders:—Mr H Gell, Depy Commr of Police, B mbay; and Mr J Crummy to act as Depy Commr of Police, Bombay, vice Mr Gell.

Mr Parashram Sadashiv, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola in the district of Nasik, was in charge of the current duties of that Court, in addition to his own, from the 25th Nov 1895 to the 10th Jan 1896, both days inclusive.

Rao Bahadur Krishnajee Narayan Kher, first class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, is granted an extension by four months of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No. 7818, dated the 11th Nov 1895.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, under Article 95 of the Civil Service Regulations, Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar to be additional first class, third grade Subordinate Judge at Satara for a period of six months from the date of the appointment taking effect.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Satara Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that dist.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Mohonrai Dolotrai to be second class Subordinate Judge at Surat, vice Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, pending further orders, and to invest him under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, within the local limits of the ordinary curisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Surat, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to cancel Govt Notification No. 6866, dated the 12th Oct 1896, granting furlough for eleven months and sixteen days from the 21st Nov 1896 to Mr E H Moscardi, I C S, Dist Judge, Kanara.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Rao Saheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, second class Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Amalner vice Rao Saheb Mohonrai Dolatri, transferred; and Mr E F Rego to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to be Snbordinate Judge at Pimpalgaon vice Rao Saheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardan.

H E in Council is further pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Rao Saheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Amalner, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr G Carmichael, I C S, Personal Asst to the Collr of Sholapur, and Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, Personal Asst to the Collr of Bijapur, are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the first class in their respective districts, and are invested with addil powers, specified.

Azam Hari Ramkrishna Samant, acting Mahalkari, petha Guhagar in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Mangharam Kansing, acting Head Munshi, taluka Guni in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist.

Azam Amratlal Tribhowandas, Head Karkun, taluka Thasra in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Khan Saheb Bahawuldin Azimudin, acting Mukhtyarkar, taluka Kakar in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint—Mr G Carmichael, I C S, to be Personal Asst to the Collr of Sholapur; and Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, to be Personal Asst to the Collr of Bijapur;—to the under Sec 32 of the Famine Relief Code, 1896.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint—Rao Bahadur Choithram Girdhardas and Mr C F D'Abreo, to be sixth grade Depy Collrs in Sind in the order named, and to rank them between Khan Bahadur Kazi Muhammad Laik Abdul Kavi and Mr T H Marston.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr H T Ommanney, I C S, retired:—Mr C B Winchester, I C S to be Senior Collr; and Mr E Gray, I C S, to be Junior Collr from the date on which his services are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Govt, taking rank accordig to seniority.

Mr R J Shaman, acting Asst Collr of Abkari, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr E H Aitken Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned officers passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 6th Oct 1896:—

Passed with Credit.—Mr Manibhai Prabubhai B A, Karkun taluka Jalalpor, Surat; Mr Laxaman Balaji, Jalalpore Karkun, Account Office, Ahmednagar; Mr Subarao Venkatesh Kulkarni, B A, Karkun, taluka Parasgad Belgaum; Mr Shamrao Vinayak Deshpande, B A, Karkun, taluka Chikodi, Belgaum; Mr Narsing Narayan, Karkun, Asst Collector's office, Kanara; Mr Bhikaji Vithal Deshpandet Karkun, Collector's Vernacular office, Satara; Mr Vishnu Sadashiv Gokhale, Karkun, Dist Depy Collector's office, Kolaba; Mr Gulabbhai Nathubhai, Karkun, Asst Collector's Office, Chorasi Division, Surat; Mr Annant Ramacharya Joshi, Karkun, taluka Chikodi, Belgaum; Mr Chunilal Khushaldas Karkun, Dist Depy Collector's office, Kaira; and Mr Vinayak Damodar Dhonde, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence office, Dhulia, Khandesh.

Passed.—Mr Chintaman Hari Gharpure, Karkun, taluka Chandor, Nasik; Mr Krishnaji Jivaji Shedbal, Karkun, taluka Chikodi Belgaum; Mr Mahadev Dinkar Joshi, Clerk, Commissioner, C D's office; Mr Martond Vinayak Songaonkar, Clerk, Asst Dist Inspr, Land Records' Office, Dhulia, Khandesh, Trimback Baburao Patil, Clerk, Dist Agricultural Inspector's office Sholapure; Mr Balkrishna Mahadev Adhye Clerk Account office Poona; Mr Purushotam Balvant Ghane—kar, Clerk, Police Account office, Dhulia, Khandesh. Mr Anant Narayan Pandit, Clerk, Forest Settlement office, Poona; Mr Chinapa Shiva Yelgoa Kotti, Sub-Treasurer, Belgaum; Mr Bhimrao Venkatesh Masur, Local Board Clerk, Collector's office, Belgaum; Mr Ramchandra Dhondev Indolikar, Clerk, Dist Agricultural Inspector's office Poona; Mr Charles DeSouza, Clerk, Chief Court office, Satara Mr Gopal Jagannath Padhye, Price Registry Clerk, City Magistrate's office Poona; Mr Kalabhai Maneklal, Karkun, taluka Pardi, Surat; Mr Makanji Kasaoji, Karkun, Collr and President, Dist Local Board office, Surat; Mr Narayan Chintaman, Khare, Clerk, Account office Belgaum; Mr Ahmad Husain Mir Saheb, Clerk, Collector's office, Kaira; Mr Kashinath Gopal Lavhate, Shirastedar, Second Assist Collector's office, Nasik; Mr Mahadev Keshav Gadgil' Karkun, Huzur Treasury, Bijapur; Mr Hari Haji Khangaokarkun, taluka Maval, Poona; Mr Narsingrai Motilal, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence office, Ahmedabad.

Mr Gilbert Rogers, Clerk, Collector's office, Sholapur; Mr Dosabhai Manekji Kothavala, B A, Karkun, taluka Daskrol, Ahmedabad; Mr Balvant Ramkrishna Saptrishi, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence office, Ahmednagar; Mr Keshav Ramchandra Ajgarar, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence office, Ratnagiri; and Mr Kalianji Shankarji, Clerk, Account office, Surat—The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr J P Vaughan, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W Porteous, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr E P Cloes, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Klingelhofer, Depy Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 23rd Oct 1896.

Mr J F Rodrigues, Head Clerk and Accountant, Shipping, Office, Bombay, is appointed to act as Dep Shipping Master, during the absence of Mr. J. Klingelhofer on privilege leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Lieut A F W King has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th Octr 1896, forenoon.

Surgn Major W H Quicke, Second Surgn, J J Hospital, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On the return to duty of Mr S B Doig, M Inst C E Suptg Engr, 1st Class, the following postings are ordered:—Mr S B Doig, Minst,. C E., Suptg Engr, 1st class, to the Indus Right Bank Divison; Mr H G Palliser, M Inst. C E, Suptg Engr, 1st class, to the Southern Division Division; and Mr A Davidson M Inst C E, Ex Engr. 1st grade, to the Poona District.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Sect 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointment were made in the Registration Dept:—

Ahmedabd District Keshavlal Maganlal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Parantij, from 2nd to 27th Sept 1896.

Panch Mahals District.—Kalanshankar Girjashankar, officiating S ub-Registrar of Kalol, from 20th to 23rd Sept 1896.

Thana District—Vishvanath Prabhakar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Bassein, on 9th and 10th Sept 1896; Vaman Baloji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Vada, from 9th to 15th Sept 1896; and Ramkrishna Vinayak, officiating Sub-Reg strar of Umbargaon, on 17th Sept 1896.

Khandesh District—Sakharam Loto, sub pro tem fourth grade Sub-Registrar of Raver, from 5th Feb to 27th May 1896, and officiating Sub-Reg strar of Raver, from 28th May to 14th July 1896; Narayan Bhanu, sub pro tem fifth grade Sub-Registrar of Edalabad, from 7th Feb to 27th May 1896, and officiating Sub-Registrar of Edalabad, from 28th May to 7th July 1896; and Vinayak Halvant, sub pro tem second grade Sub-Registrar of Bhusaval, from 22nd Feb to 27th May 1896 and officiating Sub-Registrar of Bhusaval, from 27th May to 7th July 1896.

Poona District.—Narayan Balkrishna, officiating Sub-Registrar of Indapur, from 7th to 12th and from 15th to 20th Sept 1896.

Satara District.—Chinto Raghunath, officiating Sub-Registrar of Karad, from 24th to 29th Augt 1896; Balvant Sakharam, officiating Sub-Registrar of Koregaon, on 14th and 15th Sept 1896; and Shripad Ganesh, officiating Sub-Registrar of Javli, from 15th to 17th Sept 1896.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Bhadur Ganesh G Godbole delivered over and Mr Anant Sadashiv Tambe received charge of the Huzur Depy Assit Political Supt, Palanpur, on 29th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Harilal Lalubhai Thakar delivered over and Rao Bahadur Ganesh Cangadhar Godbole received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Assit Political Supt, palanpur, on the 29th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Pranjivan Lakhia delivered over and Khan Bahadur Bahmanji Edalji Modi, M A, received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, Kaira, on the 29th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Central Division.

Mr Shanker Raghunath Mhalas, Head Karkun of taluka Taloda in the Khandesh Dist, alted as Mamalatdar of the same taluka from 21st Sept to 20th Oct 1896, both days inclusive, during the absence of Rao Saheb Narayan Hari Mokashi on privilege leave.

Messrs K R Bonnanji and F J Varley respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assit Collr, N D Khandesh, on 29th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Southern Division.

Rao Bahadur Anant Raghunath Chitre and Khan Bahadur Ratanji Kuji Kanga respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Sub-Divisional Officer in charge the Bijapur, India and Sindgi Talukas on the 24th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr Narayan Anant Nadkarni Head Karkun of the Kumta Taluka in the Kanara District, acted as Mamlatdar of Kumta from the 12th Sept to the 18th Oct 1896, both days inclusive i e., from the date on which Rao Saheb Raghavendra Pandurang Bengiri gave over charge to the date on which Rao Saheb Najacharya Bindacharya Dipad received charge of the Mamlat.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Major W J Bythell, R E, Supt, Bombay Forest Survey returned from the one month and Seventeen days' privilege leave granted him under the Surveyor General's Notification No. 157, dated 17th August last, and received charge of his office from Mr C E Tapsell on the 2nd inst. the forenoon.

Tender Feet,

Hot Feet, Tired Feet Instantly Relieved by Condy's Fluid. Cheap, Safe, Certain. Directions with Bottle. Sold Everywhere. Refuse Imitations. USE Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

Warner's Safe Cure

FOR KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES, GENERAL DEBILITY.

NEVER FAILS.

2/9 and 4/6 per bottle, of Chemists and Dealers.

FOR

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR, PROMOTES Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

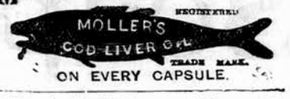
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.



ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they insisted upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—except Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore:—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER &Co., PARIS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE FASHIONABLE HAT.

LIGHT GREY, DARK GREY, LIGHT BROWN, DARK BROWN BLACK.

Rs. 6-12

EXTRA QUALITY.

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

REGISTERED BB

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co's GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY!

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits,

NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and R E D SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

Maltine
WITH COD LIVER OIL

Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in palatability, digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"

British Medical Journal.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—**Turner, Morrison & Co.**
Madras - - **Spencer & Co.**
Rangoon - - **Binning & Co.**

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

UNEQUALLED FOR EFFECT AND COMFORT.
WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS
which has now been before the Public over 50 years, still—notwithstanding the numerous other Trusses since brought out—STANDS UNRIVALLED, as proved by the much increased sales of the last few years. It has a world-wide reputation, orders having been received from nearly all civilized parts of the globe. *It is highly recommended by Medical Men*, who consider it the best. The Truss, which is equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position, is very light and effective, and having no steel in the Band does not in any way chafe the wearer, as is so often the case with other Trusses.
Consultations, Descriptive Illustrated Circular, &c. free.
Prices:—Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/- Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6
J. WHITE & CO., Limited,
229, PICCADILLY (First Floor), LONDON, ENGLAND.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS, SCIATIC, RIDING, AND OTHER BELTS. *All goods are manufactured on the premises, and if genuine, should bear our stamp.*

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz. from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM

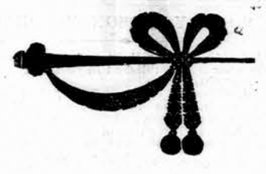
Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MARCKS & Co. LD.
BOMBAY & POONA
TRADE MARK.

NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.


Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.

Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.

Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.

Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.

Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

3 Swallows, Rs. 24.

Music, Rs. 16-8.

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.

Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.

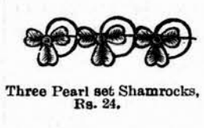
Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.

Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30

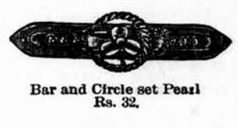
Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

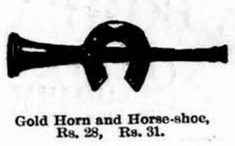
Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.


Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

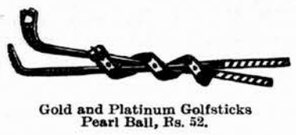
Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

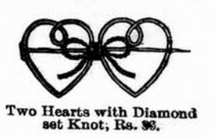

Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.


Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

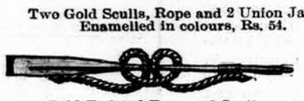
Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.

Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.


Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.


Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

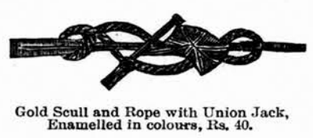
Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.


Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.

Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.

Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.

Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.


Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.

Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Clyas A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

Gold Medals. Paris, 1878. 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

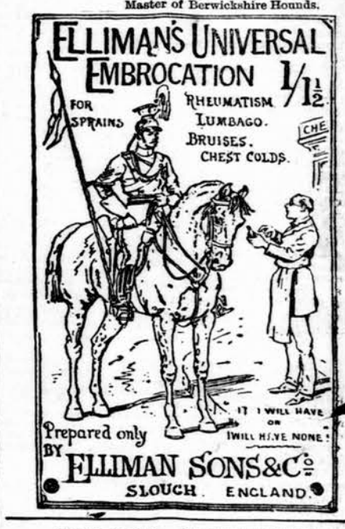
Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



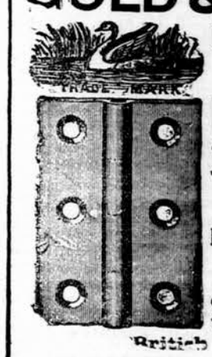
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

GOLD & Co.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY.
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCOCOA"

In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
ATKINSON'S IS ONLY
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Toothpaste, Sachets, & all other specialities
"charming" odour, of all Dealers
the World & of the Manufacturers
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St.

Printed and published by the Proprietor GRAEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Printing Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

Digitized by Google financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 7·3m., 8·7a. Low water, 0·9m., 1·42a.
B. V. A. parade, Town Hall.
B. V. R. parade, Parade Ground.
Roller Skating Rink.
Agrian Social Union, lecture, 'People's Free Reading Room and Library,' 8-30 p.m.
Morvi Theatrical Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 8·36m., 9·8a. Low water, 1·48m., 2·18a.
P. and O. s. s. Thames, with English mails of the 30th ultimo, due to arrive, noon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mikado entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bhopal left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden and Suakin, per extra s. s. Vadala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., to-morrow (Sunday).

HINDU UNION CLUB.—A lecture will be delivered by Dr. Sadashiva Waman Kane on the "Bubonic Plague," at the Hindu Union Club, Girgaum, at 4 p.m., to-day.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Cordeaux charged Dajabhai Jatchand and Chaganlal Tarachand with causing obstruction and creating a disturbance in a public place. Accused were quarrelling together in the Sonik Mansion Street and were using bad language. A large crowd assembled causing obstruction to the traffic. They were fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 6, respectively.

THE PALACE ROLLER SKATING RINK.—Professor A. J. Bell will entertain the visitors to the Skating Rink, to-night, to an exhibition of fancy and trick-skating. Mr. Bell has a wonderful control over the wheels, and goes as easy as if he were moving in ordinary shoes. The Rink is becoming more and more popular, and the management are offering new and original attractions every evening. The usual afternoon Sessions for children and families will be held between 3 and 4 p.m.

THE YAWAS STORES DISPUTE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, the Widier O'Brien assault case was called on through a mistake before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, and the parties not being present, it was struck off. Yesterday, Mr. Widier, complainant, appeared for the complainant, and applied for an adjournment until the civil suits, now pending between the parties, were disposed of. The application not being granted, Mr. Widier instructed the solicitor to withdraw the charge, which was done.

CAUSING HURT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Sinclair, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford brought up Abdul Cassum and Rahimtulla Mungle for assault and causing hurt to Abdul Kadur Khodabux. On the 28th ultimo complainant was taking stock in the shop, when said accused came and attacked him with sticks and injured him. He was much hurt and taken to the hospital. The accused, it was suggested, were instigated by some person who bore a grudge to the complainant. They were convicted and sentenced to eight and 6 months' imprisonment, respectively.

THEFT AT MUTTON ROAD.—Tyebji Moosaji, a general merchant, residing on the first floor of a house at Mutton Road, has reported to the police that on Thursday night he locked his room and came down-stairs to sleep on the road in front of the house. About 5 o'clock, on the following morning, he went upstairs, when he found the door of the room open, the lock having evidently been opened by means of a false key. On entering the place and making an examination of its contents, Tyebji discovered a canvas bag, in which he had kept some ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs 573, lying empty in the room.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. E. S. Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Band-stand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture	Don Juan. ..... Mozart.
Serenade	Quand tu Chantes ..... Gounod.
	(Cornet Solo with Clarionet Obligato.)
Fantasia	Valse ..... Cook.
Selection from the new musical play,	
	The New Barmaid ..... Crook.
Tarantella in A Fl	Stephen Heller.
Waltzer	Schone Welt! ..... Rud. Forster.
American Contest	
March	Collingwood ..... Pettee.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF A BUILDING CONTRACTOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Todman prosecuted Abdulla Haji Hajam, a Mahomedan building contractor, on a charge of doing an act so rash and negligent as to cause injury to a Mahomedan, named Nuibux Moocoo. It appears that the accused had taken a contract to build a house for Haji Ahmed Jacob, at Ripon Road. On the morning of the 27th ultimo the work of digging the foundation was commenced, and in the evening, it is alleged, the accused neglected to put proper light round the excavations to protect the public from the danger of their falling in. About 7 o'clock in the same evening, the complainant, who happened to pass by the road, fell into the hole, fracturing the 8th rib on the left side, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. The accused in his defence said that at dusk he left the place in charge of a servant and went to fetch a light at a short distance. In the meanwhile complainant turned up and accidentally fell into the excavation. The magistrate fined the accused contractor Rs. 40, or in default suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. The court further ordered that out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 20 should be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THEFT AT THE SASSOON SILK MILL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Flanagan prosecuted Baboo Chundan, a warper, employed in the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill at Victoria Road, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing a roll of silk, of the value of Rs. 225, the property of the mill. On Thursday noon after the female operatives of the weaving department of the mill were dismissed for their mid-day meal, the accused went into the room, and having picked up a roll of silk, tied it round his waist and was going out to have his meal. A jobber who had noticed this followed accused and informed the weaving master, who had the man arrested. In the presence of the weaving master, the ramosee of the mill searched the accused's person and discovered the roll of silk tied round the waist. The accused was then made over to the police, and on searching his house, which is close to the mill, another large quantity of silk thread, valued at Rs. 225, was found and identified by the manager of the mill. The accused pleaded guilty, saying he had was trumped-up against him. A muccadum of the mill, named Baboo, used to give him silk from time to time for sale, and they used to share the profits equally. Six days ago Baboo asked him to return the silk he had given him, and on his refusing to do so, the present charge was got up. His Worship disbelieved the statement, and convicted the accused on a charge of theft as a servant and sentenced him to five months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Montague brought on remand and again charged Mowji Baloo, Bhica Mahadoo, and Luximon Narsyen, with three counts of theft of copper vessels, collectively valued at Rs. 25, the property of Nensey Rajoo, Pallan Vijpal, and Dewji Lukhamsey, residing in different localities at Mandvie. It appears that for the past few weeks the accused had been stealing vessels from the shops belonging to several Bunniahs at Bhat Bazaar, Chinch Road, and Nowroji Hill, and pledged them for small amounts with several Marwarees at Mandvie. In this way the accused managed to rob seven persons of their copper utensils, of the aggregate value of Rs. 69. It appears that about half-past 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant, one Dewji Lukhamsey, one of the complainants, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, went to a Marwaree shop-keeper, named Jassa Welji, at the 1st Lane, Nowroji Hill, to see if the Marwaree had got in his shop the two copper vessels which had been stolen from his (Dewji's) place of business some days previous. Dewji looked round the Marwaree's shop and noticed two vessels, which had the name of his next door neighbour, second complainant, on them. Dewji informed the neighbour, who went to the Marwaree's shop and identified the vessel as his own property. The matter being brought to the knowledge of Inspector Montague, that officer searched the Marwaree's shop, with the result that a number of copper vessels were found therein. These pots were subsequently identified by their respective owners, and on an examination of the Marwaree's books of account, it was ascertained that they had been pledged on different occasions by the accused for small amounts. Inspector Montague instituted an inquiry and arrested the first two accused at Carnac Bunder, while the third evaded the vigilance of the police until Wednesday last, when he was taken into custody. His Worship convicted the first accused on all three counts, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment. No. 2 was found guilty only on one count, and was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for three months. The third accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence against him.

TWO GIRLS BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Thakhordwar Road, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Padma, aged ten years, the daughter of Vithal Rajaram Dalal, a clerk employed at the Government Central Book Depot, and residing on the second floor of a chawl at that locality. About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 3rd instant the deceased was engaged in lighting the lamps in the rooms. She lighted three oil lamps, and then got on to a stool to put a lighted kerosine oil lamp into its stand, and while she was doing so the end of her petticoat caught fire from one of the lamps, which she had left on the floor near the stool. The deceased screamed aloud, when her father, who was at the time seated in the next room, ran to her, and seeing her petticoat inflames, poured a chatty of water over her andexting-guished the flames, but not before she was extensively burnt over her left arm, chest, abdomen, and thighs. A native medical practitioner was summoned and treated the deceased. On the following day fever set in, and continued until her death, which took place on Thursday, afternoon. Dr. Dalal, who treated the deceased, was of opinion that the death was due to exhaustion, following the burns sustained by her. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.—Another inquest was held by the coroner at the Sonapoor burning ground, on the same day, on view of the body of Chimpoobai, aged nine years, daughter of Vishal Cassinath, a clark in the service of the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay. Since the death of her mother, the deceased as well as all her sisters and brothers have been residing in the house of their maternal uncle, Dr. Velker, at Chewoolwady. About half-past 9 o'clock, on the morning of Monday last, the father of the deceased went to his brother-in-law's house to see his children as he was going to office. Some pooja ceremony was being performed in the house, and a small lamp was burning near the idols. The deceased girl was present, and after the ceremony was over, she was picking up the sugar, which had been placed before the idols, when her petticoat caught fire from the lamp which was near the idols. The father immediately took a blanket and wrapped it round her and so stopped the fire. She, however, sustained serious burns over her chest, abdomen, and thighs. She was treated by her uncle, who was sent for from his dispensary in Agiary Lane. Deceased was kept under treatment until Tuesday last, when tetanus set in and she died on Thursday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

A DRIVE THROUGH THE TOWN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore brought on remand and again charged one Chand Sulteman, a Mahomedan hawker in pan-sopari, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a victoria and horse, valued at Rs. 600, from the custody of one Mirzakhan Chandkhan, a hack victoria driver. The carriage and horse in question belonged to one Kissondass, of Oomercarry, and was given to the driver, Mirzakhan, to ply the same on hire. About 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, the driver got off the carriage at the Two Tanks and went to change a rupee, along with the person who had paid him. They went only a few paces, leaving the carriage with the horse attached on one side of the road, and on returning to the spot they found that the vehicle with the horse had disappeared. The driver made inquiries, when one Abdul Cassum, a Mahomedan lad, informed him that white he was seated in a cold-drink shop near the Two Tanks, he saw a man get on to coach-box and drive the carriage away towards the Grant Road. Mirzakhan ran down the Grant Road as indicated by the boy, but he failed to find the carriage, and returning to the Two Tanks, made a complaint to the police. The complainant then went to the stable at Oomercarry and informed one Gafoor Shamoo, a fellow victoria driver, of what had happened, and requested him to assist him in finding out the carriage and horse. Gafoor then and there started off, and about 2 o'clock on the following morning found the carriage in charge of the accused at Girgaum Road. Gafoor drove the carriage to the Two Tanks, and gave the accused there in charge. When Gafoor took charge of the accused at Girgaum, the latter stated that he found the victoria empty, and as there was no one to look after it, he got on the coach-box and drove it away. On being questioned by the court, stated that he found the carriage and horse near the Oomer Jamal's stables at Girgaum, about midnight, on that day. The horse was sweating, and he took it and was leading it to the pond, when the witness Gafoor seized him. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the intention of the accused did not appear to steal it, but to simply have a drive about the town, and therefore he was guilty of the offence of mischief and not of theft. The court accordingly altered the charge to that of mischief, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 with the alternative to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. Inspector Moore asked the court that out of the fine, if recovered, some compensation should be awarded to the complainant, who had lost his two days' wages. His Worship declined to compensate the complainant, who had sustained the loss through his own gross negligence.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT TO EXTORT A CONFESSION.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMBHAJEE NARAYEN AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Session Judge of Sholapur Bijapur, who, in August last, convicted the three accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort a confession, and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for five years. Mr. Branson, with Mr. N. G. Chandavarker, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the first accused was a Watandar police patel, the second a Watandar revenue patel, and the third a Watandar kulkurni. On the 19th June last, Sadashiva, a Bhamta, was arrested by the police patel of Mahad and detained in the village choultry. While he was there he died in the course of the night. The medical evidence showed that death was due to violence. There was marks of beating all over his body, shoulder, and arms, and on his head, the most serious injury inflicted being a contused lacerated frontal bone just over the orbit of the left eye. As the deceased had a bad heart, these injuries were sufficient to bring about his death. The direct evidence connecting the accused with the crime was given by the opinion of the Sessions Judge that, undoubtedly been committed, was that of three eye-witnesses, Sowla, a candidate peon of the mamlatdar, Yashin, a bailiff, and Bahiru, a Brahmin of the kulkarni family. These witnesses agreed in saying that the deceased was placed in the chowdi at 4 or 5 in the afternoon, and that in the evening about 7 or 8 p.m., he was severely beaten by the three accused. The police patel, the first accused, used his shoes, the revenue patel, the second accused, a stick, and the kulkarni, the third accused, a whip with five lashes. The deceased was hanged up by the wrists to two posts of the chowdi, and when he was taken down he was insent and speechless, either dead or in a dead faint. The account the witnesses gave tallied with the marks found on the deceased's body and the medical evidence. The chief contable found marks on the wrists. The evidence produced by the hanging up of the deceased after he was beaten, would, said the Session Judge, lead to collapse, stoppage of the action of the weak heart, and death, although it was not the intention of the accused to cause death. Two of the three witnesses had certainly no cause of enmity against the accused The accused had made confessions before the third-class magistrate at Sangola to the effect that they beat and hustled the deceased in the chowdi in order to induce him to confess the thefts committed in the villages, and that he died in their hands. This was, no doubt said the Sessions Judge, the real motive for the beating; and the case was one which called for exemplary punishment, not only because of the official character of the accused, but because the whole village seemed to have been either accomplice in the crime or connived in hushing it up. Mr Pratt convicted the three accused and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their lordships, on a consideration or all the circumstances of the case and the arguments of counsel, dismissed the appeals.

A RIOT AND DACOITY.

IMPERATRIX VS. KARYA BIN CHIMNAPPA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in August last, convicted the appellant of dacoity and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The accused and five others were charged with committing dacoity in the house of one Nagapa, on the 16th March last. It appeared from the Session Judge's finding that at Kolnalgi there were two factions, between whom there had been various disputes. On the morning of the 16th March last, a riot broke out between the people of these two factions, in the course of which several persons were more or less severely injured, but the complainant appeared to have gained the ascendancy. So great was the spirit of lawlessness and turbulence pervading the Lingayat party that several Mahomedan butchers and Bilejdars were looted, and their things destroyed. Government appointed a special magistrate of the first-class to try the cases arising out of this riot; and the present was one of the cases of dacoities found up by that officer for trial before the Sessions Court. The evidence recorded in the case left no doubt in the mind of the Joint Sessions Judge that a dacoity was committed in the house of Nagapa during the course of this riot. About one hundred men or more entered the house, destroyed weaving looms, broken open boxes, carried away property, consisting of jewellery, clothes, silk, and other things, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 2,700. In committing this theft, some of the offenders exercised fear of instant hurt to the inmates of the house to disarm all opposition and to intimidate them to give up property. All the elements of the offence of dacoity were present in this case. Nagapa, and his mother, Irawa, were in the house when the dacoits effected entrance into it. Nagapa's father was on his death-bed. Irawa was attended by the bed-side of her husband. Nagapa had gone out to fetch some medicine for his sick father. As he was returning home, he noticed some disturbance in the lane, went into his house, and left after the dacoits had done their work. The rioters broke into the house. Nagapa gave them a gold ornament to induce them to go away; but the other men refused to leave. The appellant was deposed to have been one of the dacoits who subsequently looted the house and threatened Nagapa's mother with hurt unless she kept quiet. The appellant had made a confession, and stolen property had been discovered at his instance. He was, therefore, convicted of the dacoity, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Some of the other accused were convicted and sentenced, and two of them were acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence in the appellant's case, rejected the appeal.

A SUIT AGAINST A MUNICIPALITY.

HARI NARAYAN VANASKER VS. THE MUNICIPALITY OF BHIVANDI.

One Hari Narayen Vanasker, of Bhivandi, in the Thana District, erected masonary sides and coverings on a pit, for storing manure in the back-yard of his compound, and he alleged on old foundations. The Managing Committee sanctioned the prosecution of Hari Narayan, after satisfying itself that the privy was a pit privy under section 36 of section 39. He was accordingly prosecuted before the 2nd-class magistrate of Bhivandi, Mr. Vinayak Jaganath Pradhan, under section 33 and section 39 of the Bombay District Municipal Act VI. of 1873 for not having taking the permission of the Municipality either for erecting new works or repairing old ones. He was convicted under sections 33 and 39, and was fined Rs. 5 under section 74 of the Act, and, in default of payment of five, it was to be realised by sale of the movable property of the accused. The latter appealed to the District Magistrate of Thana against the above order. The appeal court admitted the appeal, issued notice of summons to the appellant under section 422 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the notice of summons was returned unserved on the appellant. The appeal court disposed of the case under section 423 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the absence of the appellant without any notice to him of the day of hearing. The conviction with the fine was confirmed.

Hari Narayan appealed to the High Court in the Revisional Jurisdiction against the above order, and prayed that the conviction be set aside and the fine refunded to him, and that the Municipality be prohibited from carrying into effect the order of demolishing the construction complained of, viz., the sides and covering of the pit privy. The grounds of contention were: It was wrong in law that the date of the date of hearing of the appeal was given to appellent, and no summons served on him to that effect, as required by law. The sections 74 and 33 of the Bombay District Act were wrongly construed. It was not necessary to give any notice to the Municipality under sectin 33. Section 39 of th was inapplicable to the case. Government R. v. N. No.1771 of 16th May 1893 was not considered. The prosecution was beyond the terms of the sanction given by the Managing Committee.

Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotval appeared for the appellant. He was allowed to argue the first point only as to want of notice. Rao Saheb Wasudeo Jaganath Kirtiker, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Municipality of Bhivandi, and argued that the proceedings of the District Magistrate were correct.

Their lordships held that notice of the hearing of the appeal was not given to the appellant, as he could not be found at the address given by him; and the appeal was heard and decided in his absence.

The order of the appeal court was reversed, and it was directed that the appeal be reheard after giving notice to the appellant. The appellate court might have been justified in doing what it did, if the notice, or a copy of it, had been left at the address given, or, if there had been anything to show that the appellant could by any diligence have got knowledge of the

APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

THE P. & O. CO. VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC, instructed by Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, appeared for the appellants; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Dunlop, represented the respondents, the Bombay Municipality.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: The rateable valuation of the P. and O. Docks, at Mazagon, was Rs. 30,130 up to the year 1895, and increased to Rs. 80,380 from the current year. Against the last increase the Company has appealed under Section 217 of the Municipal Act, and claimed a refund of the taxes paid under protest on the amount in excess over Rs. 65,000. Mr. Brunton, the Assessor, is unable to assign any principle on which the valuation at the low figure of Rs. 30,130 subsisted for a number of years prior to 1894. The Company, however, maintain that their land was then valued at Rs. 3 per square yard. In 1894 the Assessor obtained from the Company the cost of their buildings and land, which was Rs. 7,86,102 for the buildings, and Rs. 2-1-11 per square yard for their land. The Assessor accepted the former figures and calculated the return on that investment at 6 per cent. for purposes of valuation. He also accepted the area of the land at 83,937 square yards, but taking, as he says, a commonsense view of the matter, valued it at Rs. 6 per sq. yard. Adding the yard and charged 4 per cent. on the total value. The Executive Engineer thought otherwise and declared on the 9th March, 1895, that Rs. 10 per square yard would be a fair price for the ground, and on this basis Rs. 19,000 was added to the valuation. The Assessor and the Municipal Commissioner adopted the Executive Engineer's opinion, but no attempt has been made to give any reasons or to produce any statement of calculations to show how that rate was arrived at. The Municipal Act like the Parochial Assessment Act allows the rates to be charged only upon an estimate of the net annual value of the particular hereditament rated. (3) It is important, therefore, to ascertain what value is the hereditament to the *hypothetical tenant*? The P. and O., Co. occupy the docks as owners and not as tenants, it is now clearly established law that the occupying owner sought to be taxed ought to be taken into consideration, in calculating what rent the hypothetical tenant would be likely to give. This case follows the L. C. Council vs. Erith (L. R. A. C. (1893) p.562), and nothing could be safer than to follow the principal laid down by Lord Herschell in determining the question raised on the hypothetical tenant basis. "The whole of the circumstances and conditions under which the owner has become the occupier must be taken into consideration, and no higher rent must be fixed as the basis of assessment than that which is believed the owner would really be willing to pay for the occupation of the premises." There is no evidence to show that when the P. & O. Co., who are occupying owners, are sought to be classed as hypothetical tenants, they would have been willing to have paid any rent higher than that which was originally had been assessed in 1894-95; or that they or any other tenants would pay for the P. and O. docks and dockyards a rent of Rs. 80,380 gross per year of Rs. 6,698 per month, sufficient to support the rate which is now assessed and demanded by the Municipality. In considering the question raised on the basis of the hypothetical tenant there are no materials available other than those afforded by the forced rent paid by the B. I. Docks. (4) The safest method therefore to follow is to obtain a correct valuation of such an extensive estate as the P. and O. dockyard covering 83,937 square yards of land by ascertaining the actual cost of land sold within the last few years in the neighbourhood. But on account of the harbour frontage a dock as such should be treated as a special property, and in assessing the value of this land the total area should be divided into that occupied by the graving docks, and that covered by the dockyard, i.e., by the buildings, sheds, machinery, chawls, &c. Mr. Gosling admitted that docks and yards should be treated distinct, and the latter should be put on the same footing as other land. It seems fair to bear this distinction in mind. Mr. Campbell also admits that the vicinity to the sea raises the value of the docks. The docks of the P. & O. are said to be 4,317 square yards, while those of the B. I. cover 3,377 square yards. The land immediately surrounding the docks or slips should also be classed under the same division, as without such land the graving docks could not be efficiently worked. There is not much evidence on this head, but about 12,000 square yards may fairly be so taken, making in all 16,317 square yards. The rest of the land, about 57,620 square yards, on which the bungalows for the officers, and the residences for the officers, and the sheds for the machinery stand, or which is used for stacking coals and other stores should be treated as dockyard only and on the same footing as any other land in the neighbourhood. Out of these it is contended that about 20,000 square yards of unused and vacant land has not been beneficially occupied, but Mr Gostling's evidence is that such unused land does not exceed 7,588 square yards, say 8,000 square yards, and there is no other positive evidence to the contrary. That leaves an area of 59,020 square yards to be disposed of under the second division. The area then liable to be rated can be fixed at 16,317 and 59,623 square yards respectively. It remains then to fix the average value from the actual cost of land in the neighbourhood of the P. and O. Dockyard. Messrs. Stevens and Campbell have tried to value frontage land 100 feet deep all round at a higher figure than the land in the central position. This is, no doubt, a method often adopted in the case of compensation for land, and for the taking of land, but for purposes of rateable value, the property is to be valued as it exists, and looking upon docks as special property I prefer to adopt the division into docks proper and dockyard. As to the actual cost of lands sold in recent years in the vicinity, the following data have to be worked out:—1. Fakirjee Nanabhai's land, 310 square yards purchased on Ro. 1st May, 1895, works erected on 5-6 per square yard (Ex. F.) 2. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee's land sold to the Municipality, in 1894, 123 yards at Rs. 842, deducting 15 per cent. compensation, works out at Rs. 6-13 per sq. yard. 3. Bai Nawabai's land sold to the Municipality 7,482 square yards, in 1895. The land only works out according to the Municipal Assistant Engineer Mr. Bharucha's calculations at Rs. 4-3-1 per square yard. 4. Bai Mehrbai's land sold to the Municipality under the Collector's award, 123 square yards at Rs. 848-11-2 less 15 per cent. compensation, works out at Rs. 5-15 per square yard. 5. Anandrao Venayk's land sold to the Municipality through the Collector, 727½ square yards for Rs. 6,099 deducting 15 per cent. compensation for compulsory taking: this works out to Rs. 7-4 per square yard. These five cases work out an average of Rs. 4-12 per square yard, taking the sale of the several plots into calculation. Then there are four more cases of sales, but of a doubtful character, as the sales were not of land only but land and buildings; but even taking them into account the average rate comes to Rs. 4-15. If we add thereto the fifth instance of Bhai Babuljee's purchase, which Mr. Nadirsha works out at Rs. 9 per square yard the highest average rate then comes to Rs. 5-1; but it is to be remembered that this rate would be much reduced if the Viega's Papen's Slip measuring 13,304 square yards and valued by Messrs. Stevens and Campbell at Rs. 4-14-8 as per Ex. D. or at its. 3, as per Ex. E, was considered. I think therefore the value of the land in that locality should be valued at Rs. 5 per square yard, and applying that rate to the 59,623 square yards we get Rs. 2,98,100. As to the value to be fixed for 16,317 square yards of actual graving docks and the adjacent land necessary to work the docks, there are not sufficient materials; but I am of opinion that giving them the importance of the harbour frontage that they enjoy, and treating them as valuable property, it would be fair to value them at half as much, or Rs. 7½ per square yard, i.e., 16,317 square yards, at Rs. 1,22,377. This gives the total value of the land beneficially occupied at Rs. 4,20,477 as against the valuation at Rs. 4,19,085, for the year 1895, and that for the current year at Rs. 8,39,970. Even if a point was stretched in favour of the respondent, and the vacant unused land, 8,000 square yards were valued at Rs. 2½ per square yard, (adopting Mr. Bharucha's valuation of rear land in Parvarivad property) the value would be increased to Rs. 4,40,477, and the whole value of the total area, 83,937 square yards would be worked out at Rs. 5-4 per square yard. But in these cases one cannot be expected to weigh with nicety the valuation to each square foot of land, and upon the whole I consider that the appellant's property was fairly and properly valued in the previous year at the gross annual rental of Rs. 65,000, or about Rs. 5,416 per month. I therefore allow this appeal. In fixing compensation in the case of set-back the method of capitalising according to the actual cost of sales of land in the neighbourhood of the property to be valued was adopted with approbation by the High Court in 18 Bom. p. 185 (The Municipal Commissioner vs. Abdul Huk) and on the whole it is the safest mode for rateable valuation also. The P. and O. land allowed to stand for purposes of rateable value at the same rate at which the Company has paid in 1896, viz., the gross annual rental at Rs. 65,000. Professional costs to appellant's counsel Rs. 300.

EMIGRATION TO UGANDA.

NO VACANCIES FOR CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should feel obliged if you would kindly make it known, through the medium of your valuable paper, that there are at present no more vacancies for clerks in the Uganda Administration. So many applications have recently reached me from India, since my recent visit there to engage a limited number of clerks for service with this administration, that I am unable to reply to them individually, and fear that disappointment may ensue.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK PORDAGE,
Assistant, Uganda Administration.
Port Alice, Uganda, September 10.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera, Captain James Smith, arrived in harbour, on Thursday night, at 11-25 p.m., from Southampton, which port she left on the 21st October, and called at Queenstown, on the 23rd; Port Said, on the 2nd Nov.; Suez, on the 3rd; and Aden on the 7th instant. She has brought 57th Field Battery, R.A., for Campbellpore; 80th Field Battery, R.A., for Jhansi; and drafts, consisting of 53 officers, 8 ladies, 4 children, 1,197 non-commissioned officers and men, 51 women, and 66 children. The Dinera had a fine passage. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut-Col	W B Williams, 1st Wilts Regt	Lieut	H G Lloyd, R A
Brig-Surgn	Lieut-Col M D O'Donnell, A M Staff	Lieut	L M Wilson, 57th Field Battery
Major	A H Hamilton, 1st Hants	Lieut	P D Seagram, 80th Field Battery
Major	J G Day, R E	2nd Lieut	S V Schofield, 57th Field Battery
Major	S Kincaid, Royal Irish Fus	2nd Lieut	C E A F S Butler, 2nd York L I
Major	A B Halyer, 57th Field Battery, R A	2nd Lieut	F A Bazzard, R A
Major	A H Hibbert, 80th Field Battery, R A	2nd Lieut	C V Ommanney, 2nd Suffolk
Surgn-Major	J R Mullins, A M Staff	2nd Lieut	J W Lough, R A
Capt	T N Bagnall, 1st E York	2nd Lieut	J W Hope, R A
Capt	G A Williams, 2nd S Staffords	2nd Lieut	G R V Kinsman, R E
Capt	C Battiscombe, 80th Field Battery	2nd Lieut	J S Cobbe, R A
Capt	Qr-Mr and Mrs J Honner, 1st Devon	2nd Lieut	J A F Field, 2nd R Fus
Surgn-Capt and Mrs	H P Johnson and child, A M Staff	2nd Lieut	D L R Lorimer, Unattached List
Capt and Mrs	A J H Swiney, R E	2nd Lieut	H F Shairp, Unattached List
Capt and Mrs	F T Ravenhill and child, 57th Field Battery	2nd Lieut	J N Edge, Unattached List
Capt	L J Wood, 2nd Border Regt	2nd Lieut	H Dunsford, Unattached List
Lieut	A W Grope, R A	2nd Lieut	A W Baldy, Unattached List
Lieut	F E L Barker, 57th Field Battery	2nd Lieut	M V Crichton, Unattached List
Lieut	A E S Heard, R Irish Fus	2nd Lieut	E F Holland, Unattached List
Lieut	L L Parker, 80th Field Battery	2nd Lieut	A E Jewett, Unattached List
Lieut	D B Hewar, R A	2nd Lieut	G H Anderson, Unattached List
Lieut	C Ravenhill, 80th Field Battery	2nd Lieut	A E S B Ellis, Unattached List
Surg-Lieut	K B Barnett, A M Staff	2nd Lieut	H F Manley, 2nd R I Fus
Lieut	H E P Nash, 2nd R Scots	Revd	Dr Houston, C E Chaplain
Lieut	J Chrystie, R A	Revd	J Maher, R C Chaplain
Lieut	K Barr, I S Corps		
Lieut	J W Garwood, 2nd R Scots		

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH VIII.—Distance 700 yards. 10 Shots.

	Score	Rs.
Vol R Pioner, 1st P V R, Amritsar	50	40
Sergt-Major Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	49	25
Lce-Corpl W W D'Cuez, 1st C V R, Calcutta	49	10
Sergt-Maj W H Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	48	10
Sergt-Instr P W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour	47	8
Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur	47	5
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla, 43-3	47	5
Corpl J W Dwyer, B B and C I, Bandikui, 45+2	47	5
Sergt J Baker, M R V R, Jhansi	46	5
Vol J Moore, N W R, Nagpur	46	3
Sergt R Battye, 1st C V R, Calcutta	46	3
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	46	3
Sergt J R Hemsley, E I R, Jamalpur	46	3
Vol P W Meakin, 1st P V R, Amritsar	46	3
Vol R W Chubb, 1st C V R, Calcutta, 43+3	46	3
Qr-Mr Sergt W Jones, C I R, Nasirabad	45	2
Cr-Sergt A D Green, N W R R, Karachi, 47+2	45	2
Corpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri, 47—2	45	2
Vol A B Green, N W R R, Kotri, 46—1	45	2
Cr-Sergt E A Le Franc, 1st C V R, Calcutta	45	2
Lieut and Adjt A R Nothersot, E C I R V, Wazir, 41+4	45	2
Sergt-Inst R Miller, B B and C I, Bandikui	45	2
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla, 47+3	44	2
Lieut-Col R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri, 47—3	44	2
Corpl W Dunn, E I R, Tundla, 45+2—3	44	2

* 2 points added for castbine.
Five 43's counted out.

MATCH IX.—Distance 800 yards. 10 Shots.

	Score	Rs.
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Amritsar	50	40
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla, 48—3	45	10
Vol R Pioner, 1st P V R, Amritsar, 47—2	45	10
Sergt-Major W H Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	45	5
Sergt-Major R Battye, 1st C V R, Calcutta	45	5
Corpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri, 46—3	44	5
Sergt-Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore, 45—1	44	5
Vol P W Meakin, 1st P V R, Amritsar	44	5
Sergt W Runciman, E I R, Jamalpur	44	5
Lt-Col R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri, 46—3	43	5
Sergt J R Hemsley, E I R, Jamalpur	43	3
Lce-Corpl W W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta	43	3
Lieut A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri, 41+2	43	3
Sergt-Inst F W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour 43—1	42	3
Sergt T Cotter, N W R R, Karachi	42	3
Sergt A N Tuck, 1st C V R, Calcutta	42	2
Vol J Tinson, 1st C V R, Calcutta	42	2
Sergt B Dodd, N W R R, Nagpur	42	2
Sergt-Instr R Miller, B B and C I, Bandikui	42	2
Cr-Sergt E A Le Franc, 1st C V R, Calcutta	41	2
Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur	41	2
Sergt J Baker, M R V R, Jhansi	41	2
Sergt H F Gaughan, B B & C I, Bandikui, 39+2	41	2
Vol J Connor, R N R V, Nagpur, 32+2	34	2
Vol A D Green, N W R R, Kotri, 41—1	40	2

Three 40's counted out.

AGGREGATE MATCH XVIII.

	II	III	V	VI	IX	Total	Rs
	600	700	800	500	800		
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, T